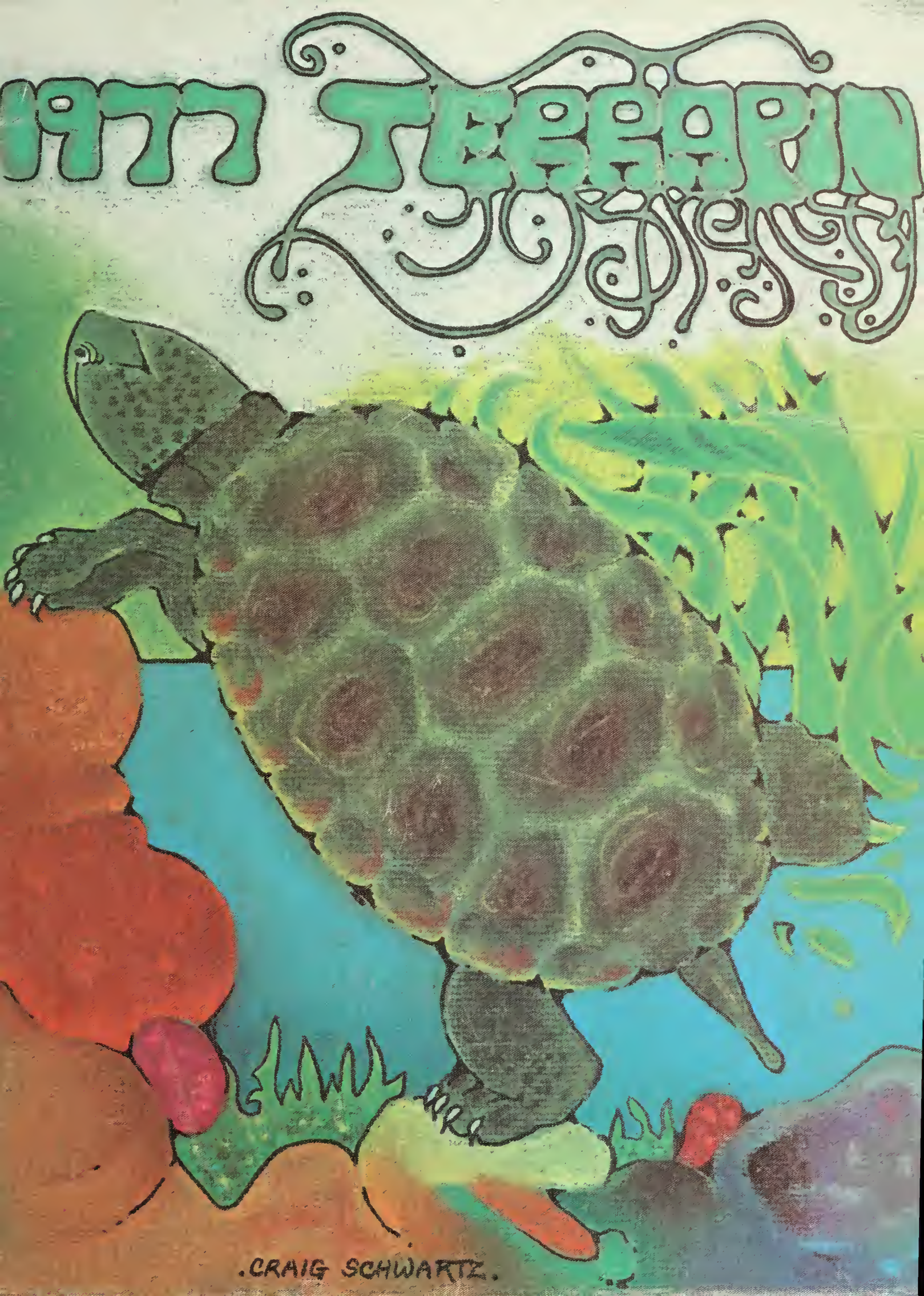
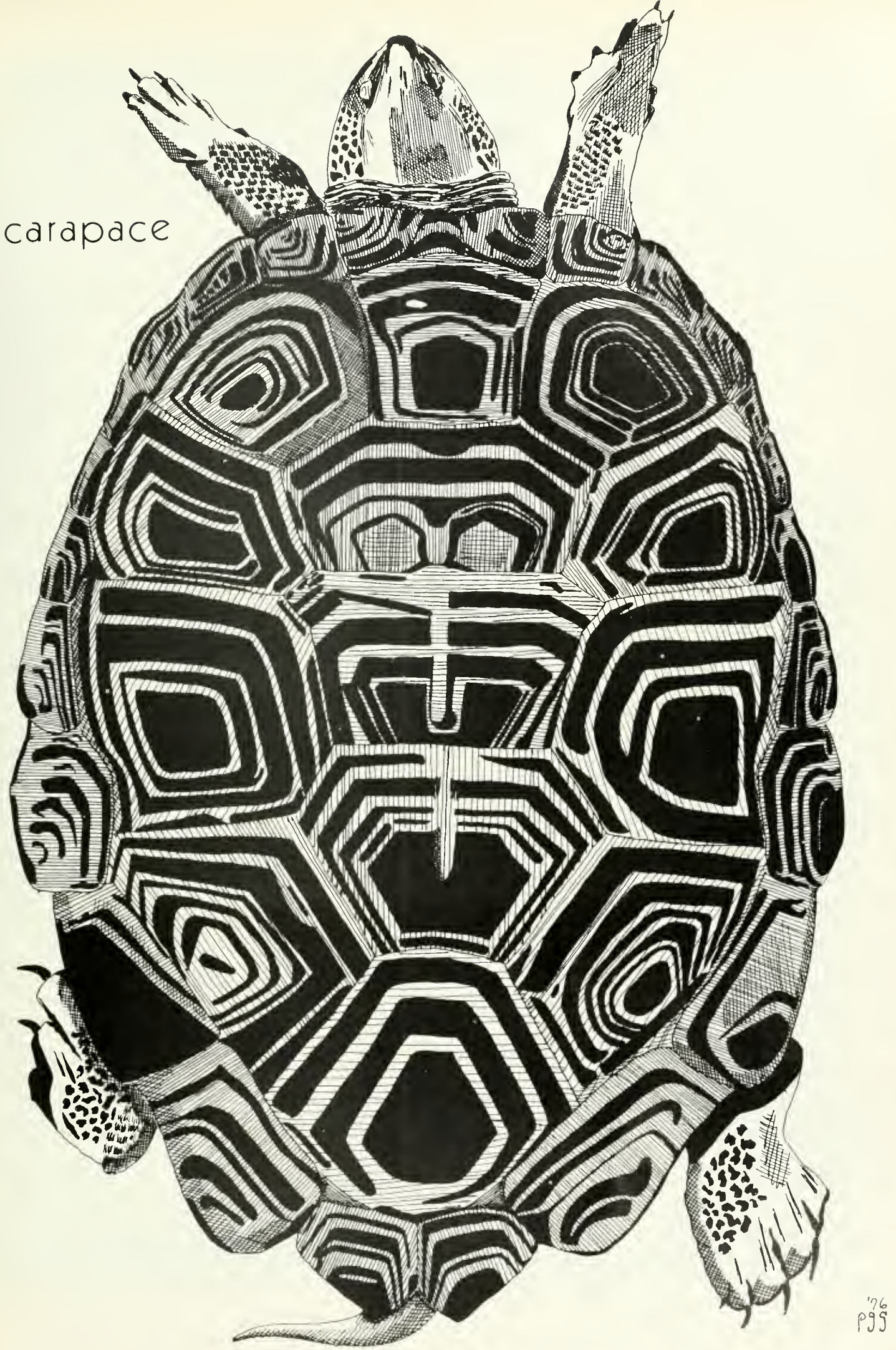

1977 TEBBARIN
.CRAIG SCHWARTZ.

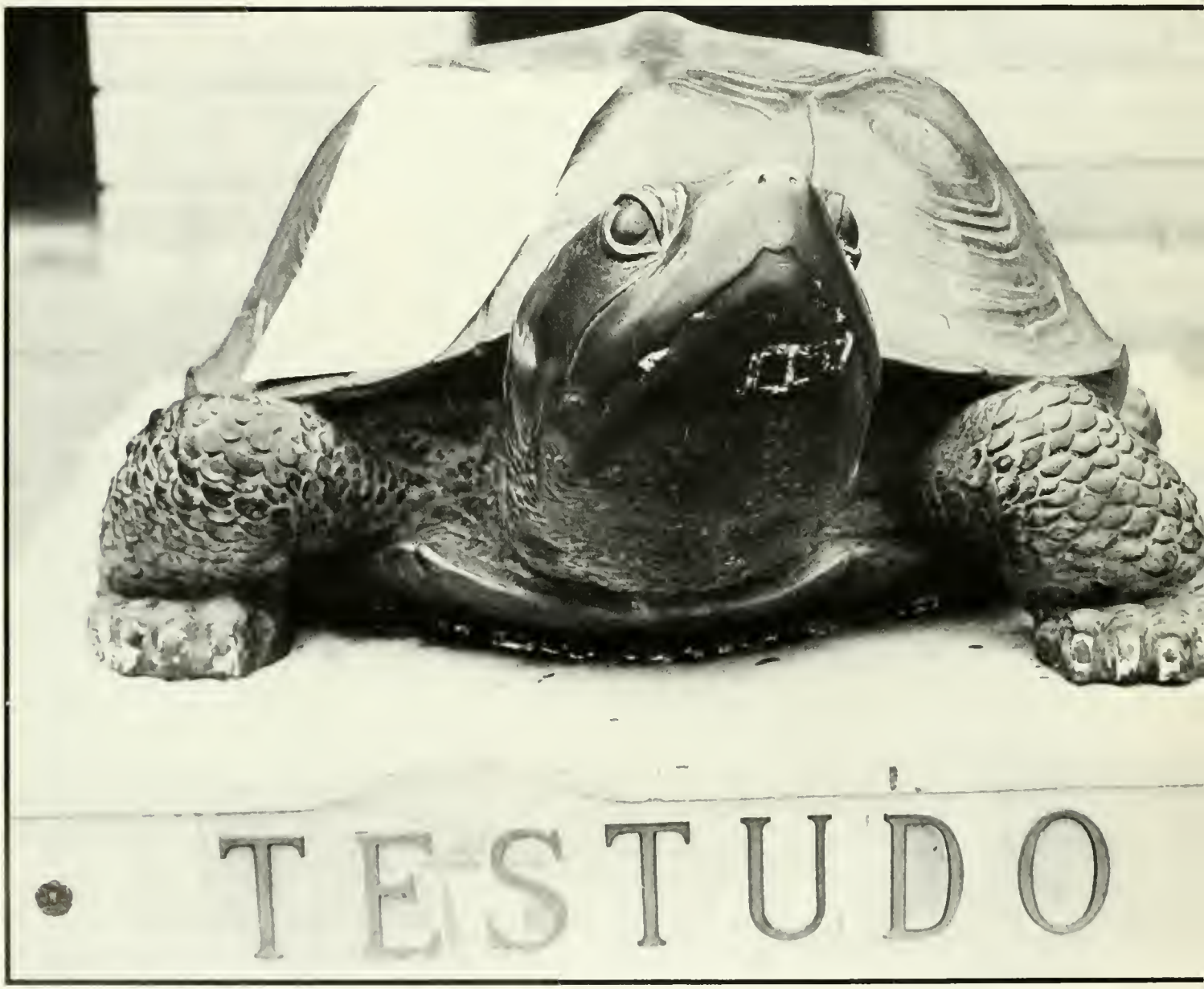


'76
P95

"Woe unto them that join house to house that lay field to field till there be no place that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth."

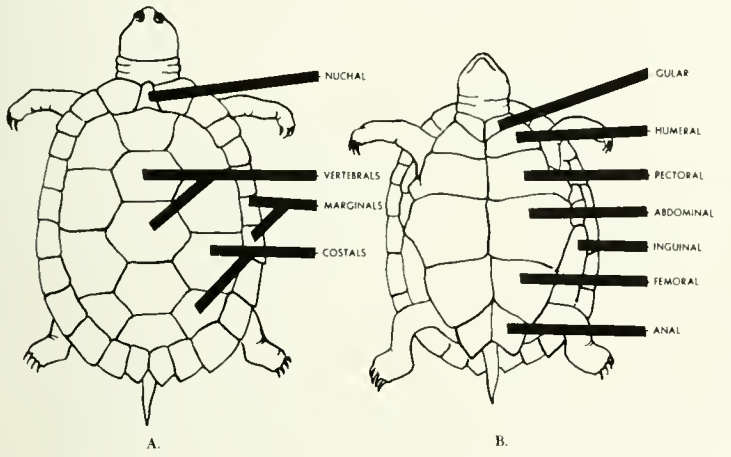
— Isaiah 5:8

1977 Terrapin



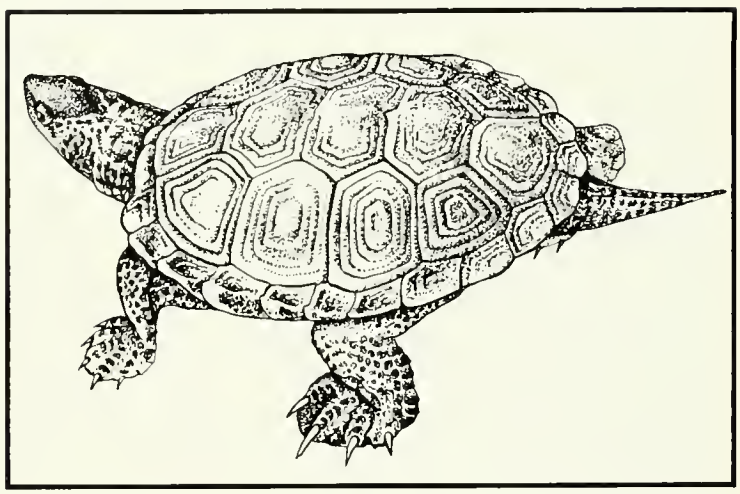
Testudo, who watches all from his perch at the foot of the mall, changes only slightly with age as chimes echoing "Maryland My Maryland" fill the air.

This book is dedicated to the extinct species which once inhabited planet Earth. May the rest of us postpone joining them for as long as possible.



Shields of the carapace (A) and plastron (B)

NORTHERN DIAMONDBACK TERRAPIN
Malaclemmys terrapin terrapin



Could you go for a hot bowl of turtle soup right now? How about some condied turtle eggs? If these delicacies don't appeal to you, you're part of the reason for the growing terrapin population.

There are reasons for differing terminology describing "turtles." A tortoise stays strictly on land, his stump-shaped limbs being unsuited for anything else. A terrapin, on the other hand, is a fresh or brackish water beast which supports whole industries with its valuable meat. All others are called turtles.

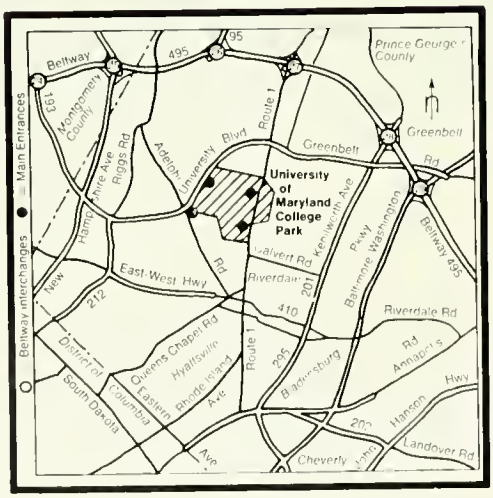
Turtles have played interesting roles in folk lore through the ages. They have been worshipped by ancient civilizations, honored as the symbol of longevity and righteousness in old China, associated with virtuous women in Shakespeare and in Greek mythology, and depended on as determiner of Chinese rulers, who read cracks in scorched turtle shells for this information.

Fossil remains suggesting that turtles are perhaps the oldest living animal have been found from pre-dinosaur days. Probably the largest land tortoise known, and certainly the largest North American species, was "Testudo lourisekressmanni," whose shell was over seven feet long. Testudo, we salute you!

And to the Northern Diamondback Terrapin, who likes to bask on a sunny day, who hibernates in mud bottoms of streams and ponds, whose young are adept escape artists, and who, with man's waning desire for its highly favored meat, may live to over 40 years — STOLAT!

— Drawings from the Chesapeake Bialogical Laboratory of the University of Maryland pamphlet, "Maryland Turtles" by Dr. Frank Schwartz.

College Park



"Somewhere between Washington and Baltimore . . ."

Maps courtesy of the Office of University Relations, 2119 Main Administration Building.

Maryland has been called "Little America" for its variety of landscapes. Mountains, plateaus, river valleys and coastline; Maryland has them all. Productive farmlands and big cities have arisen from this geography.

The University of Maryland has several campuses throughout the state, with probably the largest variety of course matter of any institution of higher learning in the state. It's main campus, the College Park campus, lies in the growing metropolitan area on the Eastern Seaboard.

Located between the nation's capital and Baltimore city, College Park is convenient to both. Students can easily get down to Washington to enjoy its world famous attractions. It was especially busy this last election year. Baltimore's strategically located harbor on the Chesapeake Bay and its melting pot of cultural background makes it an increasingly noteworthy city.

STOP

P
STADIUM DRIVE

Across Route One from the area around the Chapel is Harrison laboratory, more familiarly known as the greenhouse. Here plants from all over the world are propagated, grown, and experimented with. All are properly labeled with species name and other pertinent information.

The horticulture, botany, entomology, and agronomy departments all conduct research, classes, and experiments in Harrison lab. Research ranges from the diseases of plants to the effects of potentially toxic elements in an urban atmosphere on plants.

Care is taken to bring tropical plants indoors for the winter and to keep the plants healthy by spraying for insects which might damage the plants. Simply touching one plant and then another can spread a plant virus. Those who work in the greenhouse must know much about the workings of plants.

For most of us, though, the greenhouse is a place of serene enjoyment, an escape from the hub-bub of campus life.

In our investigation of the animal sources of human behavior we need not, fortunately, give critical attention to such of our qualities as seem exclusively human. The Illusion of Central Position, if it exists, may perhaps be one of these. But before we pass on to a concept more appropriate to our investigations, one paradoxical footnote should be added to the brief little story of man's grand illusion. The theory states that maturity is achieved by the acceptance of reality and the capacity to absorb each disillusionment and still keep going. Nonetheless the theory grants that should a man ever attain a state of total maturity — ever come to see himself in other words, in perfect mathematical relationship to the two and one-half billion members of his species, and that species in perfect mathematical relationship to the tide of tumultuous life which has risen upon the earth and in which we represent but a single swell; and furthermore come to see our earth as but one opportunity for life among uncounted millions in our galaxy alone, and our galaxy as but one statistical improbability, nothing more, in the silent mathematics of all things — should a man, in sum, ever achieve the final, total, truthful Disillusionment of Central Position, then in all likelihood, he would no longer keep going but would simply lie down, wherever he happened to be, and with a long-drawn sigh return to the oblivion from which he came.

— from African Genesis by Robert Ardrey
Atheneum Publishers, N.Y.; 1961 by Literat S.A.

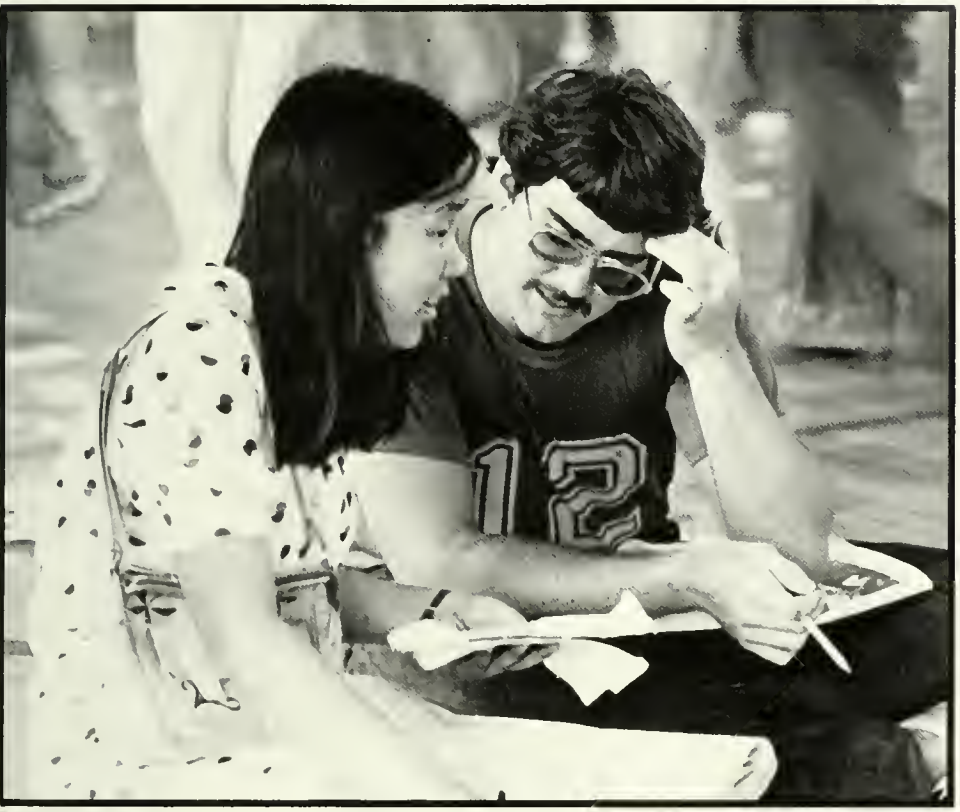
Ardrey's thesis is that as babies, we experience the "Illusion of Central Position." All revolves around us, and we think that we are indeed the center of the universe. As we grow older we find this is not so. Each human experience becomes a "Disillusionment of Central Position," and if we were to succumb to our more existential instincts, we might indeed "lie down and return to the oblivion from which we came."

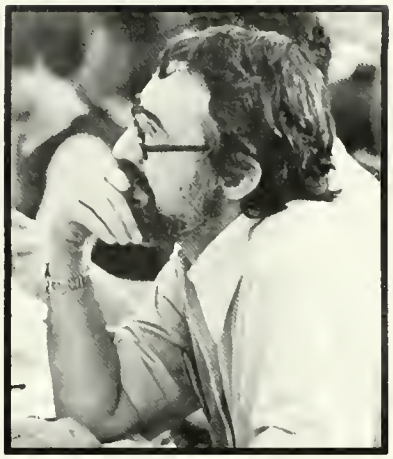
Most of us don't, though, so either we have not yet achieved the "final, total, truthful Disillusionment of Central Position" (though armory registration certainly approaches this), or we choose to ignore it, and so, we continue to continue. We "keep on keepin' on."

Yet we seem to have achieved a remarkable ability to jettison the pent-up frustrations of each disillusionment against others — other humans, other life, other environments. Many say that mankind has, had, and always will have a natural instinct for destruction. (Remember "Planet of the Apes").

Dr. Louis B. Leakey, the late anthropologist, said in the October 28, 1973 "Washington Star;" "The nuclear bomb is not the only method of destruction. We encounter daily thousands of events in which we are slowly destroying ourselves. Of course there is air and water pollution. Less known but equally important are noise pollution and the depletion of our natural resources. There's government pollution and 'mind' pollution, both destroying our mental state. There's social pollution as incidents in our social lives cause inner turmoil. Witness the increase in sui-

The Disillusionment of Central Position





cides. If we let our environment slide like this, the end may come sooner than we think. In 25 years, there will be no oil left on the earth. In 35 years, the ozone layer might be gone and skin cancer would become rampant. In 50 years, our government might be gone. In one year, our minds might be gone.

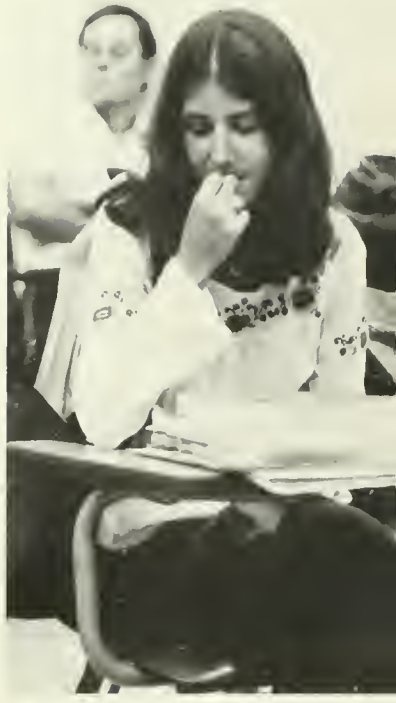
"R. Buckminster Fuller, called by many the 'visionary genius of our time,' has written: 'Earth is a very small spaceship. We are all astronauts. Each human is a whole universe . . . Coping with the totality of spaceship earth and universe is ahead for all of us.' Our 'spaceship' may be coming to the end of its voyage. Fuller has also pointed out that there are 28,000 pounds of explosives for every human being on earth."

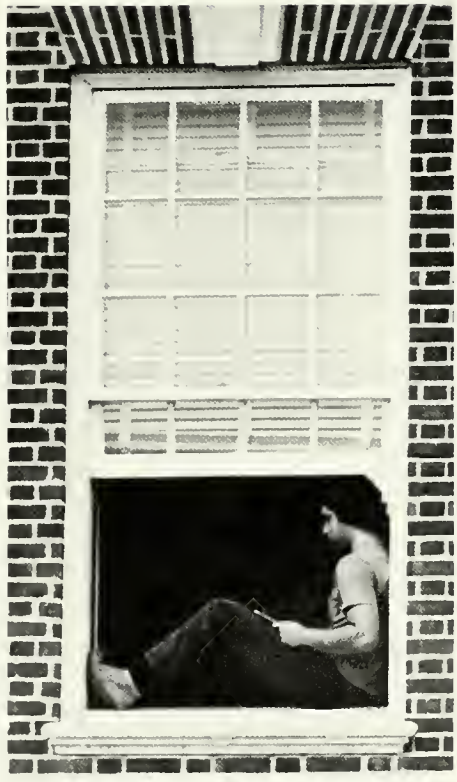
As we go to classes, parties, work, and take exams, these problems seem far removed. Ironically, they are closer than ever, because at the university, people attempt to solve environmental problems. Research related to energy sources and conservation, pollution and other environmental concerns goes on all around us.

Packed into the confines of the buildings and minds on this campus, a world of knowledge is stored and explored. Thoughts and principles of universal concern are passed from seeker to seeker with hopes that persistent study will bring solutions to universal problems.

That's what this school, this world microcosm, is all about. It's a universe-ity.

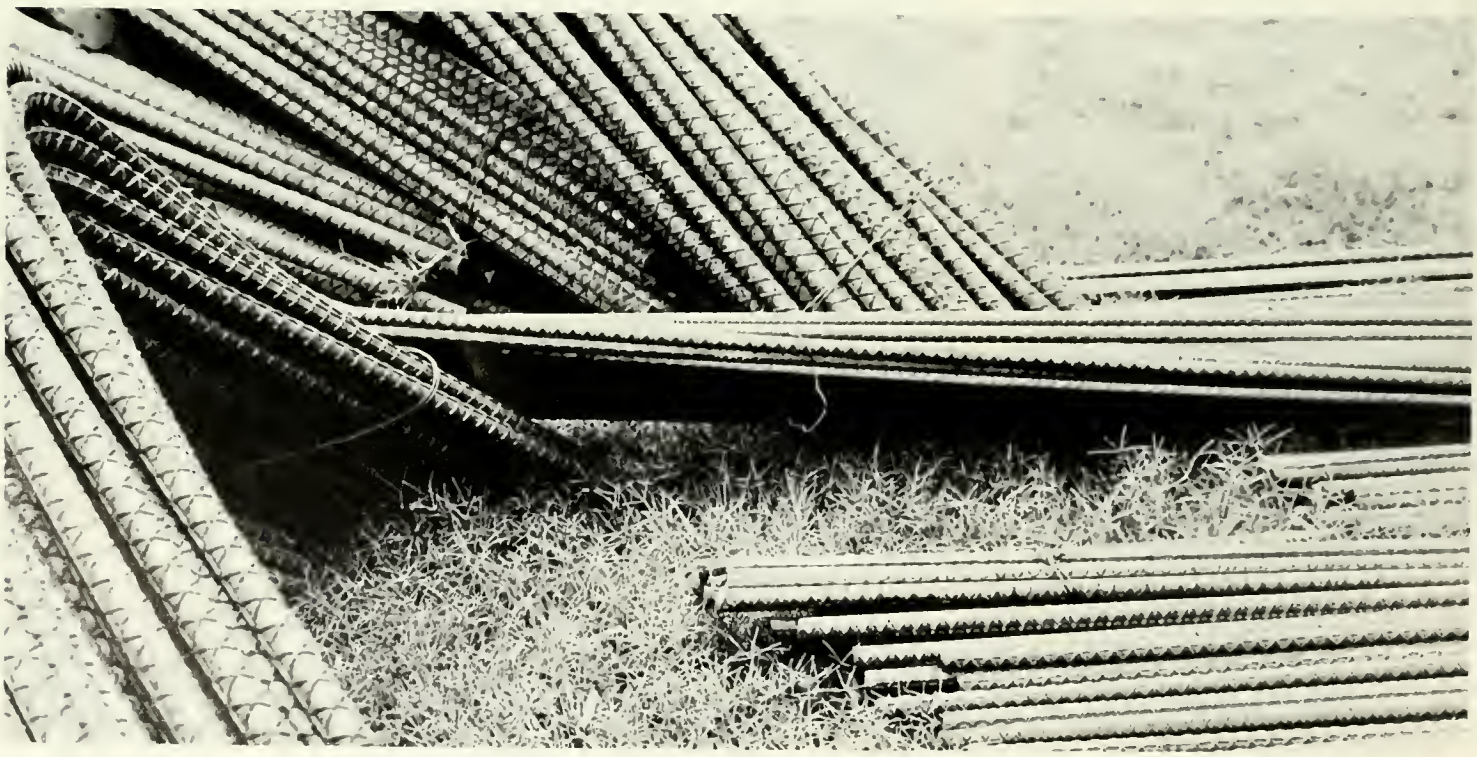
FELIX





merry

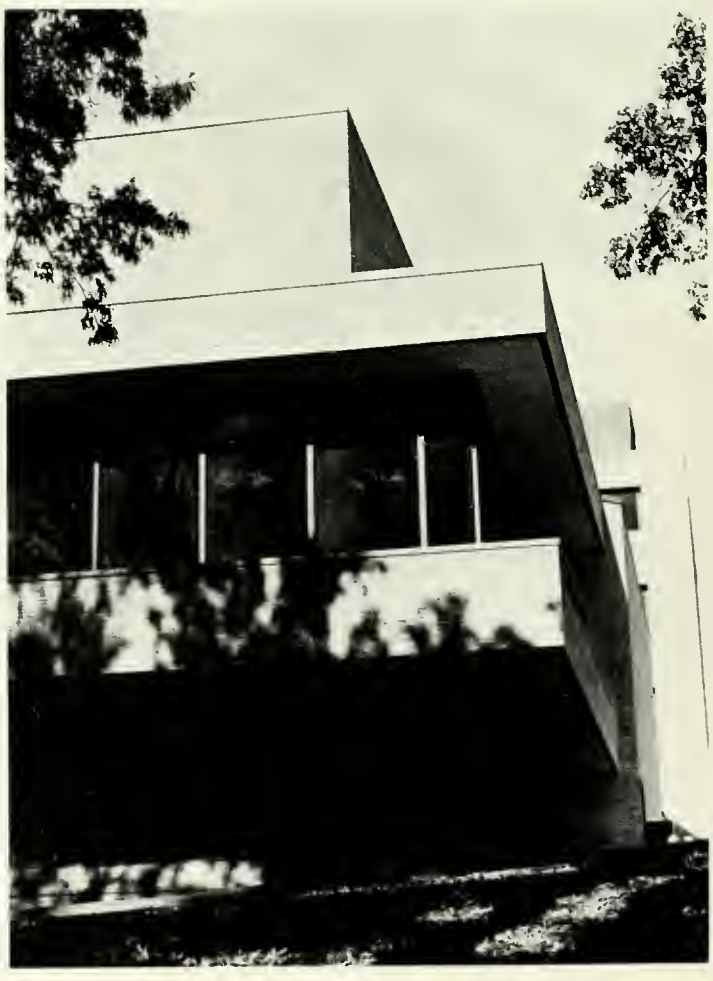
klinefelter



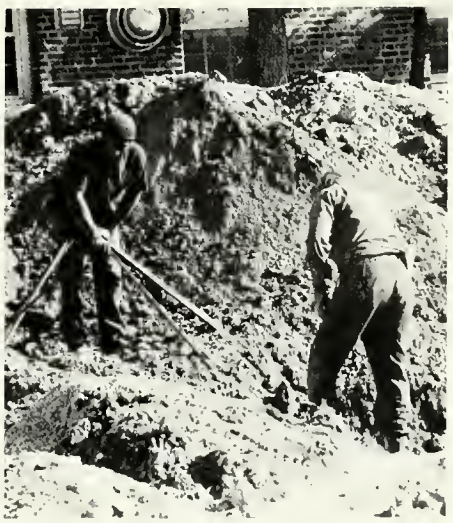
Our Ever-Changing Surroundings

Less immediate than solving the environmental problems of the world, but perhaps more intimate, is the problem of keeping up the environment of a university which started over 76 years ago.

It seems the construction, tearing down, surveying and reconstruction of this campus will never end. When a new building is not beginning to appear, or an old one is not being rejuvenated, a water line will be sure to burst.



NO
PARKING
FIRE
LANE

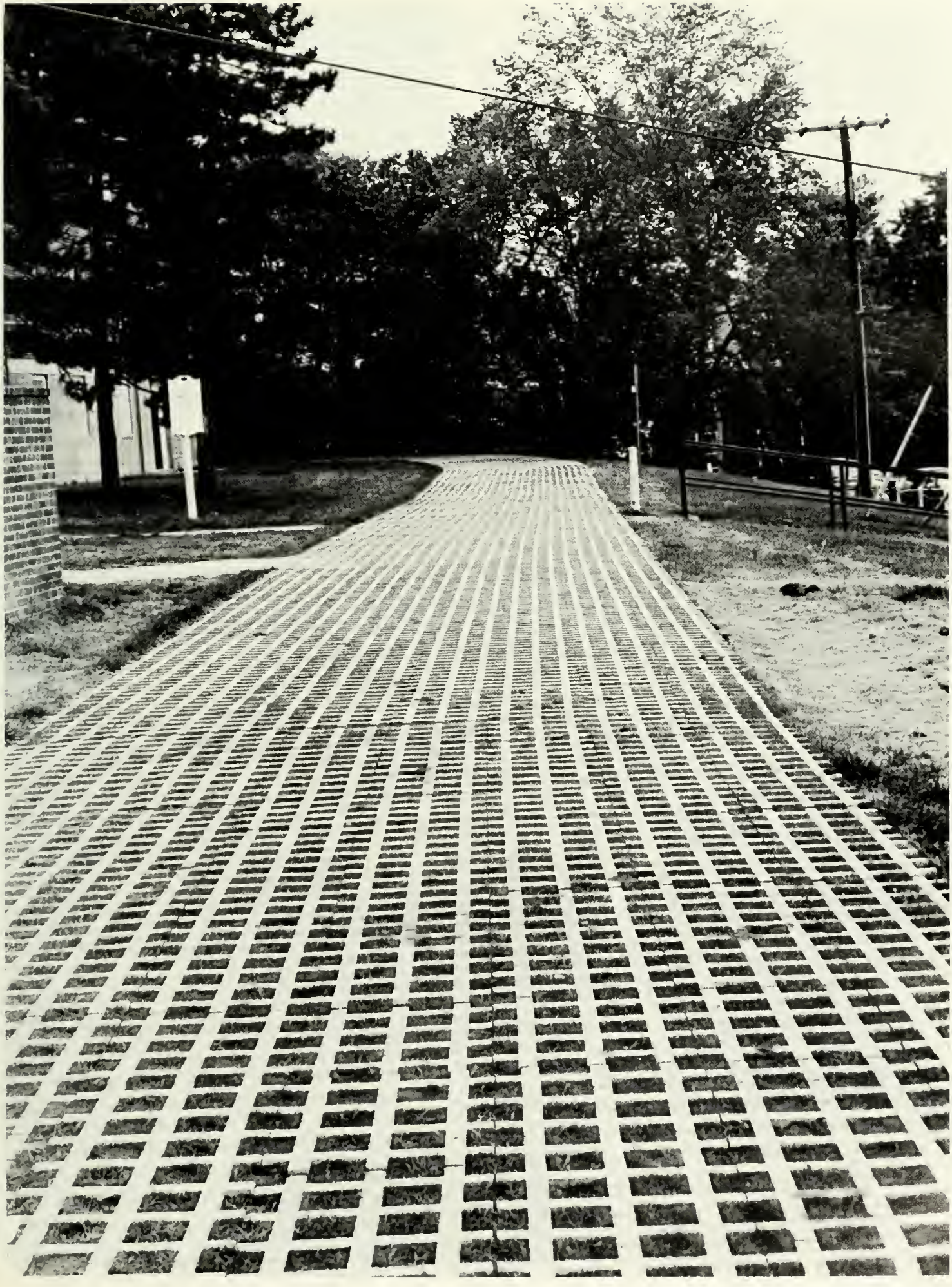


Or university planners will come up with a puzzling construction scheme, with bulldozers and workers bustling like ants around a mound of dirt on traffic circle until a huge "M" suddenly blooms.

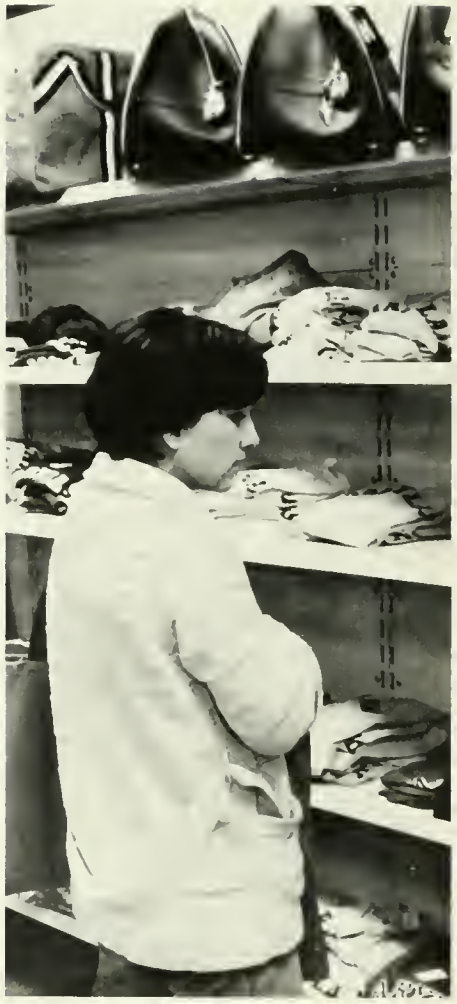
Meanwhile, parts of campus remain unlit. In these areas on a moonless night, an unescorted student can barely see ten feet in front of her.

"The geniuses who started this university built it right on a flood ploin," a botany professor might chuckle. A student caught in the rain wearing open-toed shoes and socks grumbles at the same thought.

But for all its inaccuracies of planning, construction is a sign of progress — and progress we must. The bulldozers and cranes and whistling construction workers remain an integral part of this campus.



The Student Union



Our environment is not just confined to plants, animals, water, air, and such. According to Webster's, environment can be defined as "all the conditions . . . and influences . . . affecting the development of an organism." We are that organism; and our social atmosphere must also be considered as a major influence.

In fact, it is our social environment which, we would presume, most students would consider the vital part of the college. One place on campus is solely devoted to satisfying this social need. That place, of course, is the Student Union.

Emporium

HOUSING AVAILABLE

CHEVY
CHASE
BANK &
TRUST
COMPANY
MARYLAND
FOOTBALL

How many places on campus can qualify for the name Student Union?

A good number for sure. The libraries are filled with students studying, the dorms are filled with students living. U.S. 1 has them recreating, neighboring businesses have them working and, of course, the dining halls have them eating.

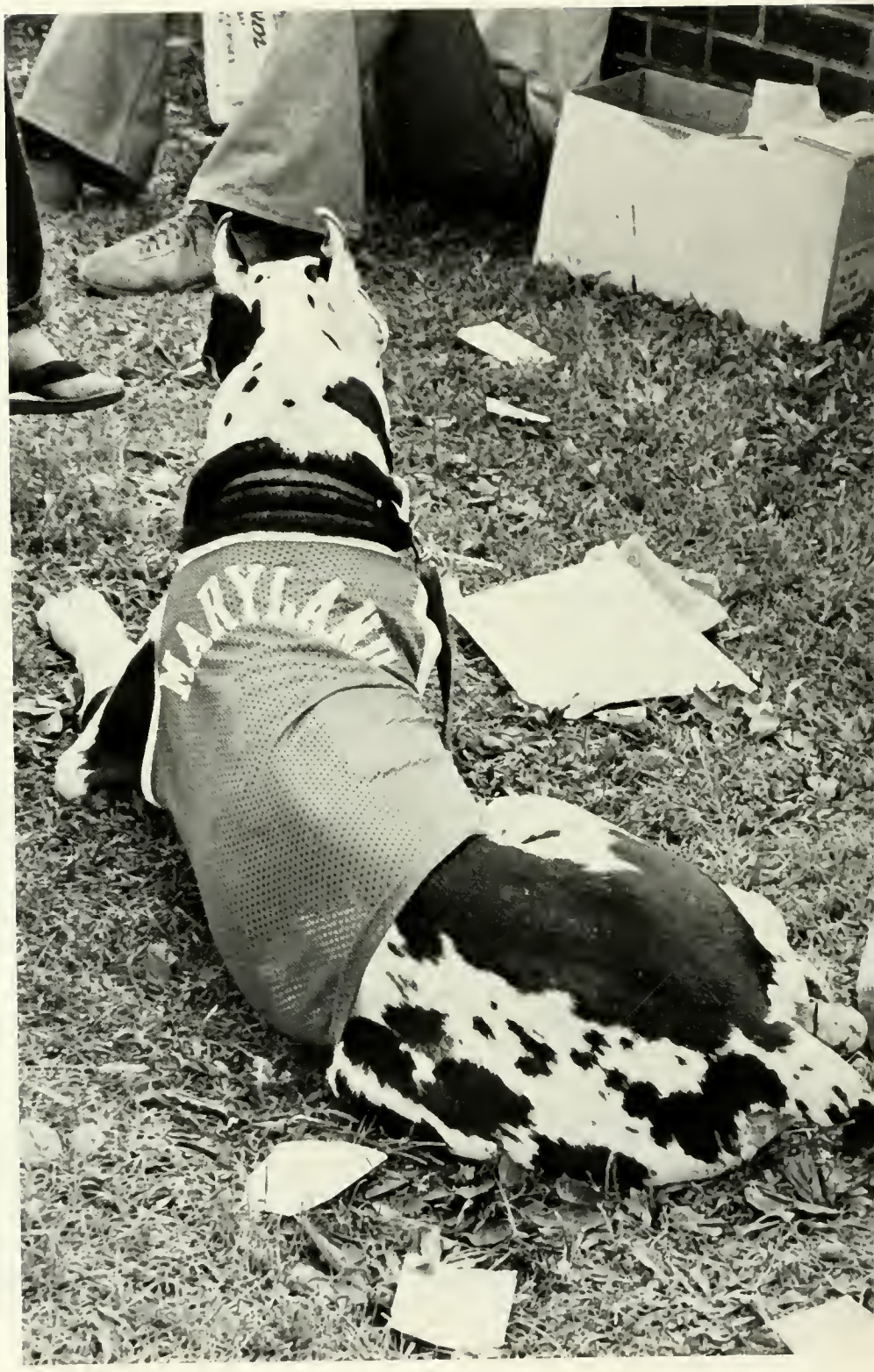
But the only place where we can do all without stepping outside is in that complicated structure on Campus Drive worth the words 'Student Union' etched in its facade. And the words don't lie.

Here united under one roof are students living, studying, sleeping, recreating and doing everything else. Few truly appreciate the services and opportunities available to them.

The Student Union is as integral a part of many students' environment as the air they breathe.

frank
fierstein

The mall offers an outlet for play, a backdrop for fun, a place to relax in the fresh air. It's a wide open space, a place away from the lines in the buildings, the crowds in the halls. It's a place to study peacefully, to sing and make music, or to swing through the trees.



The mall is one of many places on campus to release the energies of commitment, to dispel the anxieties of classes and exams, or just to shoot the breeze.

In an environment such as the University, where pressures are great and expectations are high, outlets for play are vital to remaining a healthy person.

No amount of determination, drive or desire can override the need you don't grow out of — the need to play.

STOMPin 76

DFL 574

As well as providing musical tapes, films, and reading for entertainment, the university libraries have shelves of volumes of the best resource we have — recorded knowledge.

The libraries, with their columns reminiscent of an ancient past, remind one of times when few privileged people had the skills even to read and write.

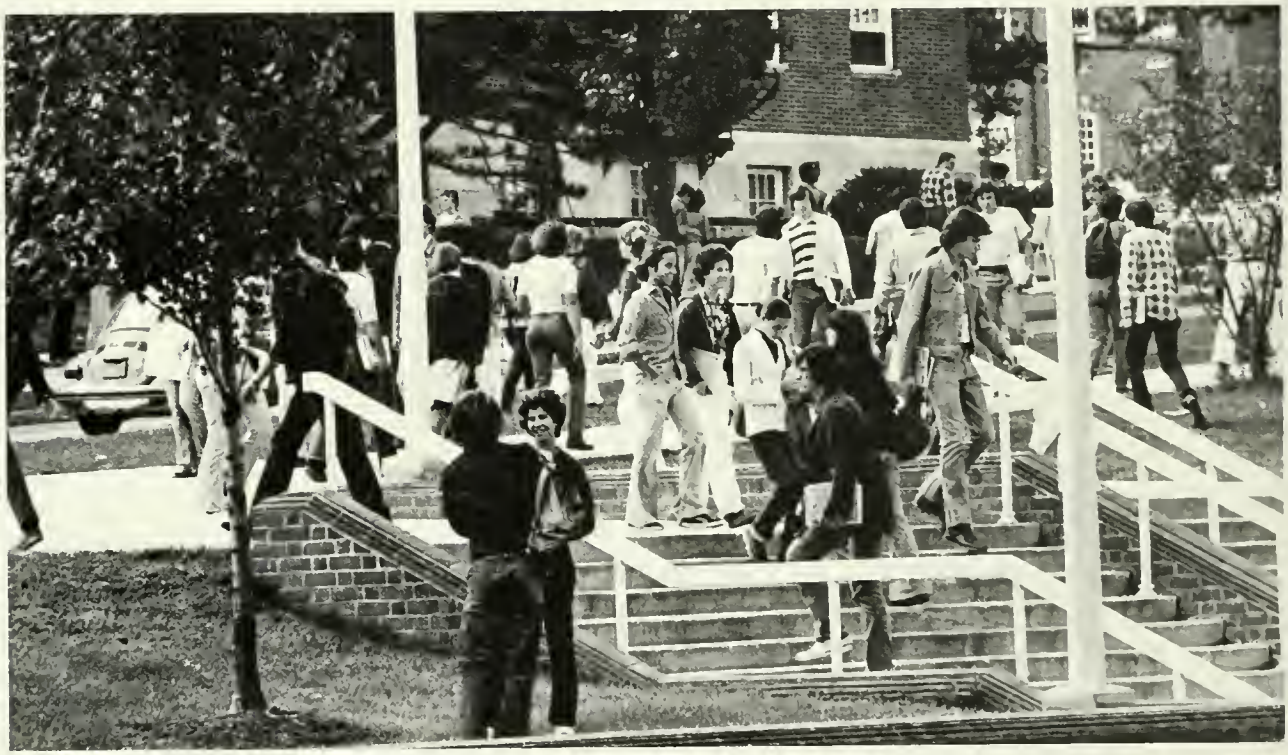
They remind one of a distant past, when conquerors enslaved and destroyed their less aggressive fellows; when the library of the city of Alexandria, flourishing capital of a great empire, was burned to the ground. We will never know what knowledge was destroyed along with it.

Today, in this country at least, you're in the minority if you don't have the skills to at least read and write.

In fact, the volume of human knowledge is increasing so rapidly that it has been said that if we deplete the earth's resources, and thus its ability to support human life, or if the sun runs out of gas, or if some other catastrophe befalls us, that human knowledge will have progressed to a point where travel to another planet will be possible. It has been said that we will be able to colonize a new world.

One wonders just how distant this future will be.

teri
daubner



Diamondback

University
Maryland

From One Environment to Another

Forty hour work weeks, movies at night, and weekend trips to the beach or mountains. This is what the college student must give up when he regretfully sulks back to school to continue his studies. But one small item still remains to be accounted for on the agenda. That small item is known as, alas, moving in.

The end of summer comes too abruptly for most people. Just when the weather becomes less humid and it's wonderful to be outside, the realities of the upcoming semester are upon us. There's tuition to pay, books to buy, courses to get, and of course, moving in.

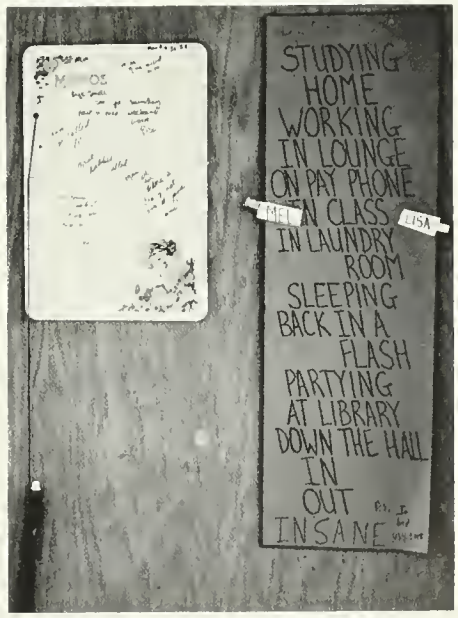
The end of summer beckons the dusting off of foot lockers and the gathering of fall clothes out of the mothballs, even though the temperature's still in the 90's. The time has come to leave behind the carefree partying of summer and to begin the serious business of school. The transition between the two is occupied by a unique process called moving in.

The modus operandi of moving in involves the coordinated efforts of many. Friends aid in the transfer of furniture and stereos. Girlfriends /boyfriends offer advice regarding interior decorating. Parents help, brothers and sisters help. But the whole process has one goal: to set up an environment in which the student can survive the activities of the months to come.

00105
CLOROX
1½ GALLON SIZE
COMET
CUPS

A Personal Environment

CENTER SECTION


STUDYING
HOME
WORKING
IN LOUNGE
ON PAY PHONE
IN CLASS
IN LAUNDRY
ROOM
SLEEPING
BACK IN A
FLASH
PARTYING
AT LIBRARY
DOWN THE HALL
IN
OUT
INSANE
MEL
USA

Helter Skelter

825

Administration

Dr. Ulysses Glee, student aid director, with the chancellor

Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, president

Controlling the University Environment

Dr. Robert L. Gluckstern, chancellor

Board of Regents

Standing, left to right: Barry M. Goldman; Gerard F. Miles; John C. Scarbath; Percy M. Chaimson; Ralph W. Frey; The Hon. Young D. Hance, Ex Officio; Peter F. O'Malley, Esq.; A. Paul Mass.

Seated, left to right: N. Thomas Whittington, Jr., Treasurer; Hugh A. McMullen, Esq., Vice Chairman; Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, President of the University; Dr. B. Herbert Brown, Chairman; Samuel H. Hoover, D.D.S., Secretary; Mary H. Broadwater (Mrs.)

Not pictured: Edward V. Hurley, The Hon. Joseph D. Tydings, Esq.

Student Government Association

Howard Gordon, president

Renee DuBois, vice president

Kevin Levingaad, treasurer

Shari Broder, secretary

All Maryland students are members of, and are served by the Student Government Association. With this membership more than 30,000 full time undergraduates are eligible to vote and run for office in the student government.

SGA is the parent organization for student groups and extra-curricular activities. The SGA receives money for funding these student organizations through the student activities fee. These funds are used under student direction for funding projects which serve the needs of the student body.

Of special concern to the SGA this year is a day care center for students and faculty. SGA is also developing a legal aid office that is effective in dealing with the legal problems some students may face. The SGA would also like to publish a newsletter making their decisions and activities more well known among the student body. A "whole earth" teacher rating catalog is another of this year's projects.

Through the SGA students have a way of expressing themselves to those within the University Administration.

The SGA is your voice in this maze of red tape. It exists for your service, enjoyment and participation — you belong.

Become an Active Maryland Alumnus. Don't forget and be forgotten. 454-4011.

games people play

Baseball

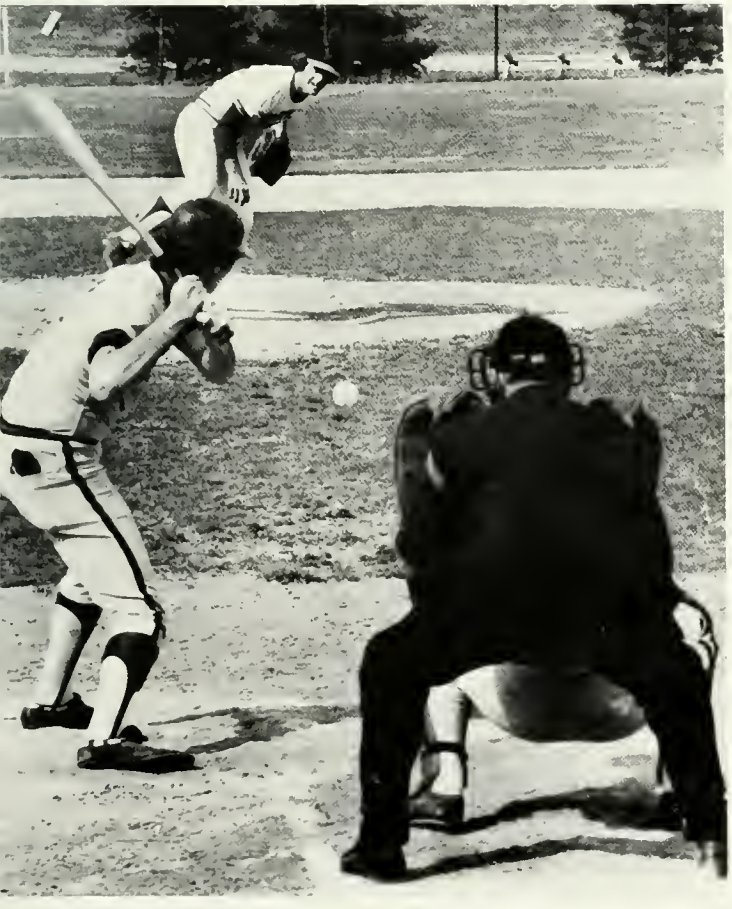
After several uninspiring seasons, the Maryland baseball team rebounded in 1976 to record its best year in quite a while. The Terrapins finished a strong second behind Clemson in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

When the Terps lost their first six games, some observers predicted a long spring. But with a one-two pitching punch of Bob Ferris and Mike Brashears and the hitting of Darrel Corradini and Steve Frattaroli, coach Jack Jackson's crew went on a 12-1-1 tear, and sailed through the rest of the regular season without much difficulty.

For the first time in the four-year history of the ACC baseball tournament, Maryland advanced past the first round with a tight 10-9 win over Duke. The Terps then finished second in the four-team double-elimination segment of the tourney.

Even though Ferris was drafted by and signed with the California Angels, and even though the aesthetics of Shipley Field were damaged when the athletic department removed the wooden bleachers from the concrete stands, Maryland baseball appears back on its feet, ready to add to the ACC titles it won in 1965, 1970, and 1971.

POWERS & GOODE: Fine Men's Clothing



1976 Maryland Varsity Baseball Results

Terps		Opponent
0	East Carolina	3
2	East Caralina	3
4	Caastal Carolina	6
3	The Citadel	5
3	The Citadel	8
0	Clemson	6
5	Richmand	1
11	George Washington	2
24	S.E. Massachusetts	1
0	S.E. Massachusetts	6
13	Brockport State	0
8	Brockport State	8
7	Navy	0
8	Wake Forest	4
4	N.C. State	1
10	Virginia Tech	1
4	Duke	0
8	Duke	3
2	Virginia	1
6	Haward	1
1	N.C. State	3
15	Wake Forest	12
8	Virginia	1
2	Virginia Tech	4
11	Georgetown	2
4	North Caralina	3
6	North Carolina	7
6	Clemson	8
10	Duke	9
8	Virginia	4
1	Clemson	2
14	Virginia	8
2	Clemson	3
4	Madison College	6

DUKE
DUKE

Cross Country Meet

Duke at Maryland

September 25, 1976

Final Score

Maryland 26 Duke 29

The Duke cross-country team runners were the defending champions in the A.C.C. Maryland's victory put an end to Duke's 25 consecutive dual-meet win streak.

Although Duke's Robbie Perkins, who was the A.C.C.'s individual champ, finished first in the race, Maryland was able to win the meet. Maryland runners Mike Wilhelm and Dave Cornwell finished second and third respectively, while another Maryland runner, Peter Gleason, came in fifth.

The cross country course is on the University of Maryland's golf course and is 5⅛ miles in distance.

Lacrosse

Although the Terrapins' dream of an unprecedented second straight NCAA lacrosse championship went down the drain with a 16-13 overtime loss to Cornell in the title game at Providence, R.I., the 1976 season cannot be written off as a failure.

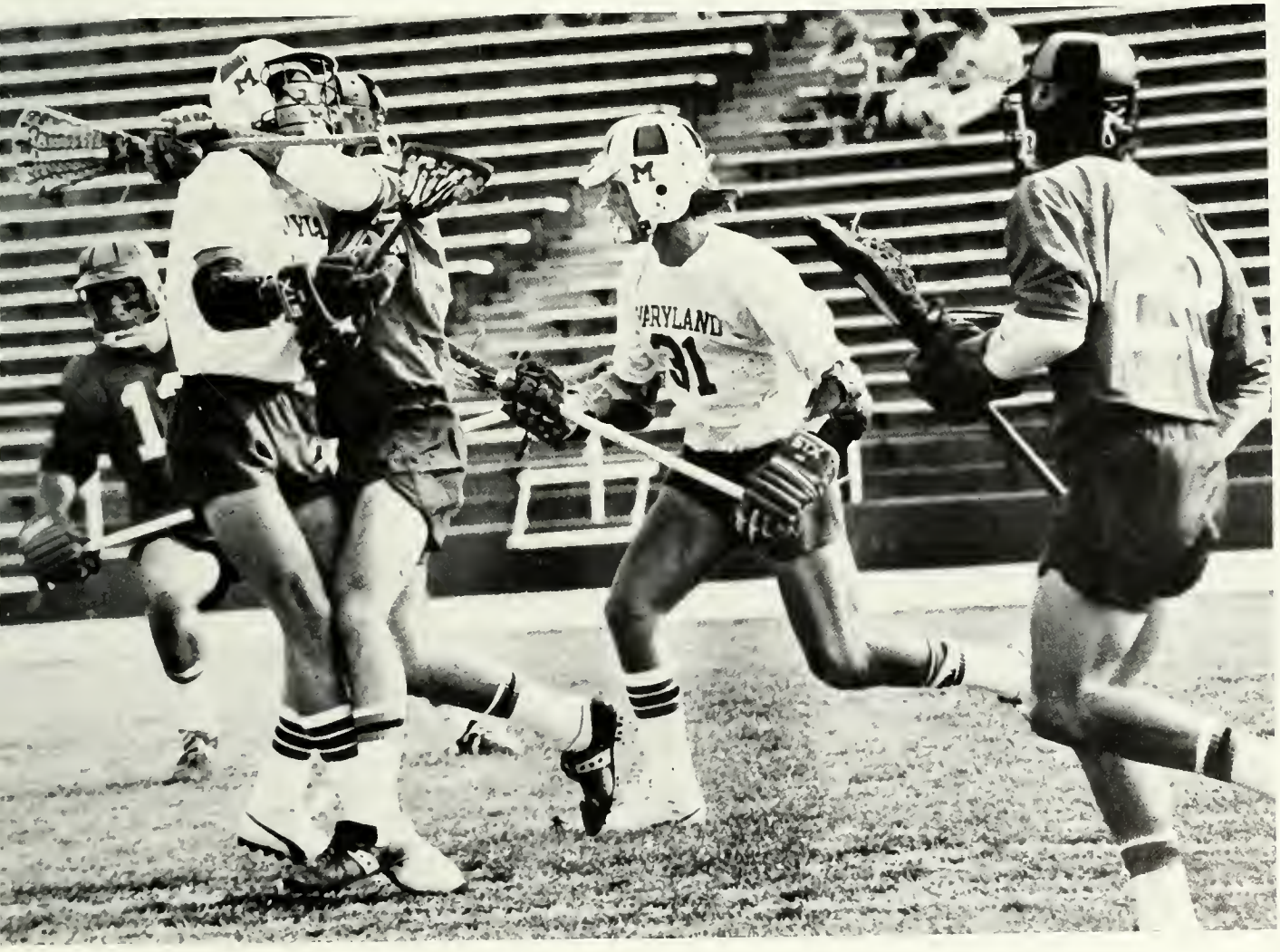
Coach Bud Beardmore's troops had won all their previous encounters before meeting Cornell, including easy triumphs over Brown and Navy in the earlier rounds of the NCAA playoffs.

Led by seniors Frank Urso, Mike Farrell and Ed Mullen, Maryland opened the season with a shaky 12-10 overtime win at North Carolina and then reeled off impressive victories over Princeton, the Mt. Washington club, UMBC and the Australian All-Stars.

Newhouse Amaco Service: tune-up • brake work • alignment • repairs • 474-9616

Virginia appeared likely to burst the Terp bubble when the Cavaliers came from four goals behind in the final minutes to send the game into extra periods. The Terrapins miraculously recovered, however, and scored eight goals in overtime while not allowing Virginia a shot on goal.

Maryland's only other rough season game was a rainy 16-14 conquest of Washington & Lee, sandwiched in between routs of Navy, Army and of course Johns Hopkins.



MARYLAN
BE THE BE
30

1976 Maryland Varsity Lacrosse Results

Maryland	12	North Carolina	10
Maryland	13	Princeton	3
Maryland	11	Mt. Washington Club	9
Maryland	19	UMBC	7
Maryland	22	Australian All-Stars	10
Maryland	24	Virginia	15
Maryland	14	Navy	10
Maryland	16	Washingtan & Lee	14
Maryland	21	Army	3
Maryland	21	Jahns Hapkins	13
Maryland	17	Brawn	8
Maryland	22	Navy	11

NCAA Championship

Maryland	13	Carnell	16

USA/USSR Track Meet

Only one week after competing in the Montreal Olympics, the top runners from the Soviet Union and the United States tangled in their annual dual meet held for the first time in Byrd Stadium.

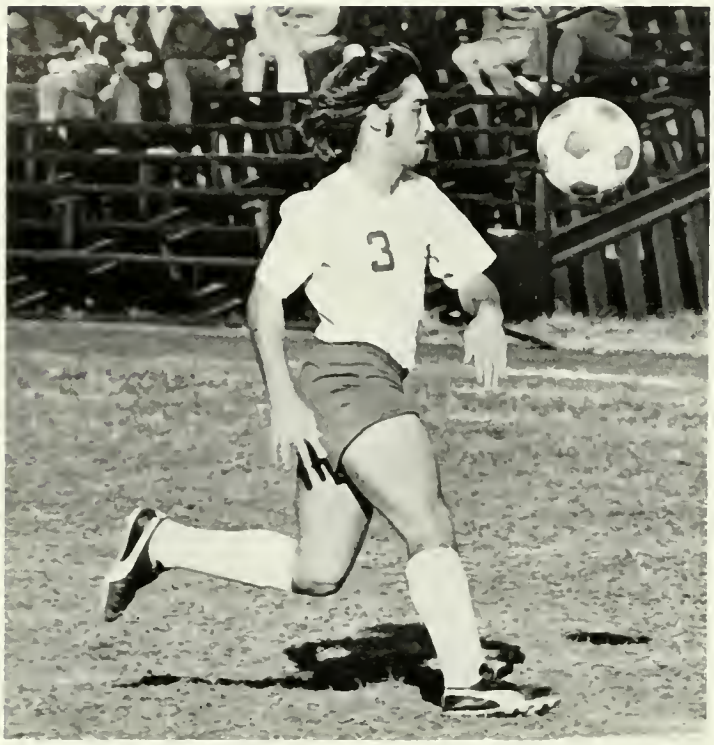
Though most athletes were exhausted from the rigors of Montreal and the conditions were hampered by rain, there were a number of outstanding performances by both squads.

The Soviets, led by an outstanding women's team, captured the meet for the tenth time in twelve years, with Ludmilla Bragina setting the world record in the 3,000 meter run and their mile relay team also breaking the world mark. Maryland freshman Paula Girven represented the USA in track.

Excellent performances by gold medalists Mac Wilkins (discus), Ed Moses (400 meter hurdles) and Arnie Robinson (long jump), highlighted the men's portion for the USA.

USA

Quick Kicks



The Maryland Soccer team just made the NCAA Southern Regional last season, only to lose to the Howard University Bisons, 3-1. The key game of the season was the road match vs. Clemson University, the number one ranked team in the country.

In that game, the Terps stunned the Tigers with a 1-1 tie. Heavily favored Clemson had led with just five minutes to go and 6000 fans sounded like 60000. Then, senior halfback Gonzalo Soto took the ball and masterfully dribbled past two Tiger defensemen to face the goalie. Soto faked to the right and then left-footed the ball into the open side of the net. That goal put the Terps in the playoffs.

Row 1: Kenan McCay, Claude England, Ken Jahnsan, Jose Silvestre, Chris Miller, Hank Lackman, Bob Kim, Paul Tomberino.

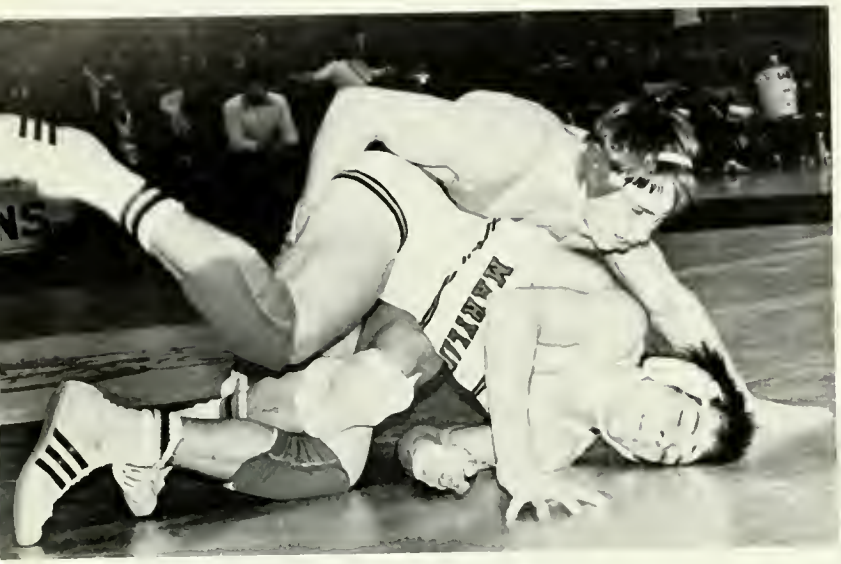
Row 2: Tony Kandratenko, Dan Kraft, Chris Orsbarne, Steve Berman, Jeff Palaway, Jahn Kaffman, Scatt Baddery, Nica Coulouras.

Row 3: Larry Howell, Jeff Amrhein, Bryan Kittelberger, Eric Packheiser, Ran McKeever, Dave Ungrady, Dogan Elverenli, Don Gresser, Steve Testaff.

Row 4: Steve Solamany, Jahn Myers, Alray Scatt, Jeff Newman, Ganzala Sata, Dave Bartels, Al Brzeczko.

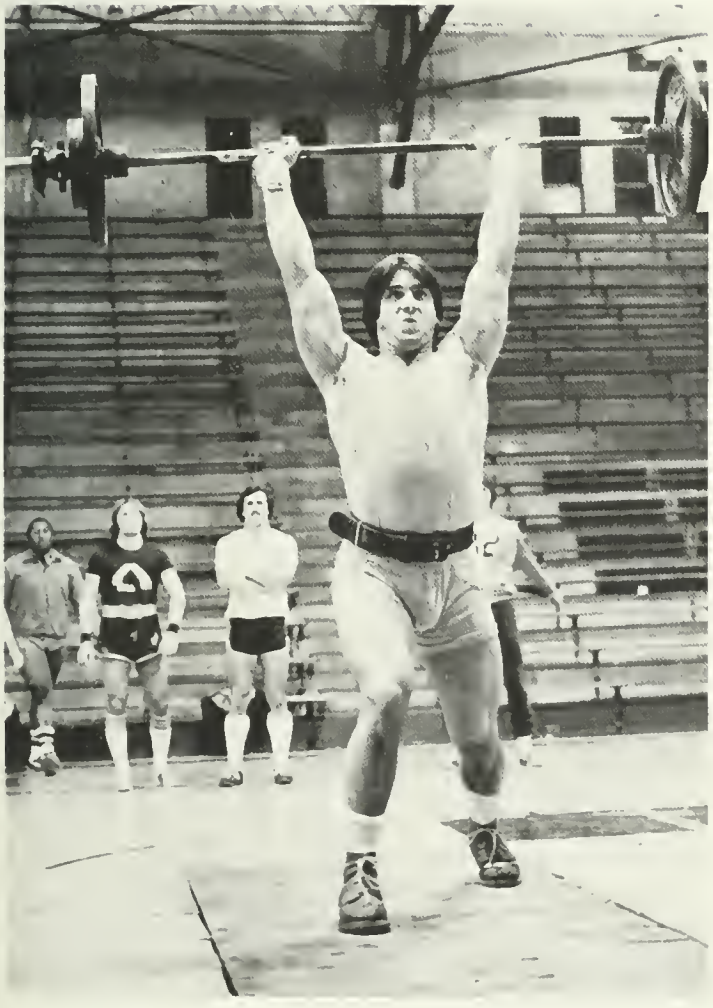
Row 5: Jae Cryan (Asst. Caach), Jim Dietsch (Head Caach).

Wrestling

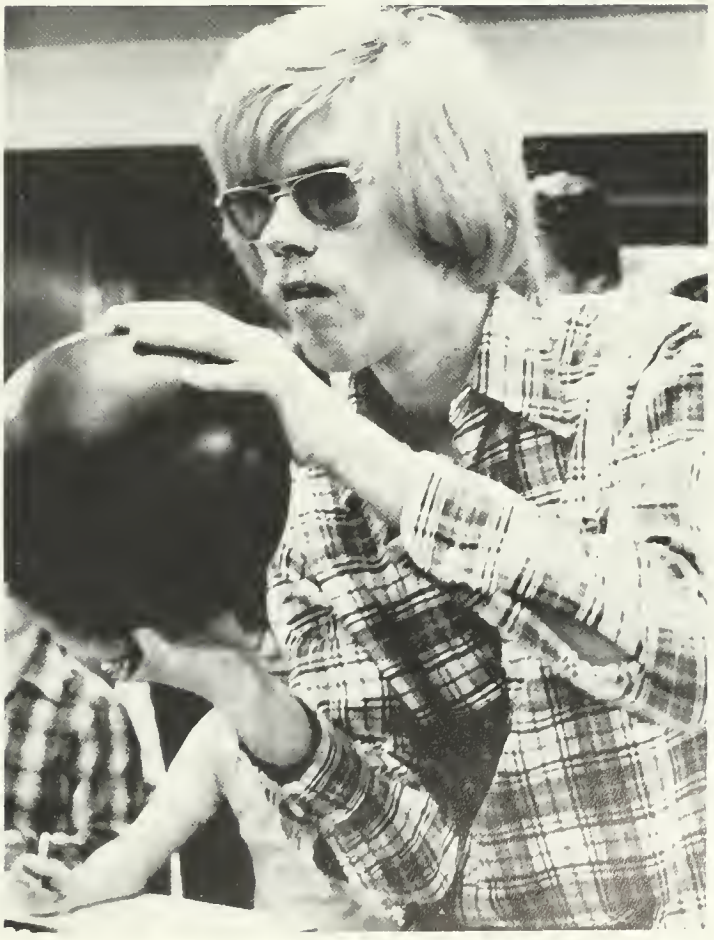


1 — Coach William E. "Sully" Krause
2 — Brad Dunlap
3 — Rich Gottlick
4 — Dave Snyder
5 — Steve Heger
6 — Steve Hagg
7 — Mike Gricaski
8 — John McHugh
9 — Melvin Hart
10 — Jim Ilventa
11 — Terry Fike
12 — Bob Cochran
13 — Tom Van Garder
14 — Joe Radriguez
15 — Bob McIlvane
16 — Mark Camasta
17 — Brian Figge
18 — Martin Doherty
19 — Mike Keka
20 — Kevin Calabucci
21 — Tim Orem
22 — Charles Harris
23 — Leon Via
24 — Mike Geary
25 — John McHugh
26 — Bill Schay
27 — George Taylar
28 — Herb Webb
29 — Roger Seamiller
30 — Paul Lee
31 — Barry Blefka
32 — Steve DeAugustino

UMporium Your one stop shopping on campus 454-3222



Intramurals



One on one

Iowa State
Judo Club

Gymnastics

One stop shopping. 454-3222 UMporium

1st row: Cindy Bayd, Karen Knapp, Sharon Haltschneider, Nancy Sferro.

2nd row: Patty Doley, Patty LaShora, Sue Critchfield, Debbie Luongo.

3rd row: Sue Tyler (cooch), Beth Ennis, Sue Devos, Jill Rudy, Cindy Soth.

4th row: Denise Wescott, Corin Leonard, Amy Schriver, Tommy Gannon, Sandy Worth (trainer).

Rain drowns out first four games for the Stickers

Team photos courtesy Photographic Services

1st row: Nancy Spain, Joyce Woody, Michelle Leidmon, Laura Baker.

2nd row: Sue Tyler (cooch), Irene Nolan, Ruth Ann Lewis, Stephanie Beddows, Dawn Goodall, Debbie Luango.

3rd row: Corin Leonard, Amy Schriver, Donner Anderson, Sharon Ide, Jane Leonard, Sandy Worth (trainer).

In the beginning there was rain. Then there were losses. And finally there were wins. That's the only way to describe the season for the Terrapin field hockey team. The fourteen game schedule was rapidly reduced to ten as rain muddied the field to an unplayable state for the first four games. Those matches were never played.

Unfortunately, the stickers started playing after every one else had a few games under their belt. The inexperienced Terps fell victim to superior teams in the next five contests. However, a 5-0 triumph over American University started the Terps on a five game winning streak, ending the season with an impressive 4-0 shutout of Mary Washington.

The late season surge enabled the stickers to go to a post-season tournament, but were easily defeated by second-ranked Ursinus in the first round of the tournament.

MARYLAND
30

24

Shooting Stars

Since Title IX has demanded equal opportunities, the University's women's athletic program has completed its first year with women playing on athletic scholarships, and has been equally as successful as the men.

The Terp's winning basketball team had six players splitting three and one-half scholarships, including two talented freshmen, Jane Conolly from Lewisdale and Krystal Kimrey from North Carolina.

Basketball and all women's sports owe much to Title IX

The track team was pleased to have with them freshman Paula Girven, an Olympic jumper and an athletic scholarship recipient. The volleyball team again, for the third consecutive year, traveled to the National tournament after winning the Regionals. And talent was displayed by women in every single sport.

In all, 41 women were awarded a total of 25 scholarships in this, the first year of such a program. This first year was only part of a three-year phasing-in period in which a total of 65 scholarships will be awarded. Next year, 21 grants will be given to deserving women, and 19 the following year.

The breakdown of recipients in this initial year was as follows: seven each in field hockey, lacrosse, and volleyball, nine in track, six in basketball, and five among gymnastics, swimming and tennis.

As far as the decisions on scholarships recipients, Women's Athletic Director Chris Weller said she wanted to meet the needs of the people already on the teams and to award the grants to players who could enhance the team's performance. And it seems that she succeeded.

— Sandy Gass

Spikers Win Eastern Regionals

Front row: Sandy Miller (Manager), Mary Duckwarth, Barbara Yakely, Manica Mintz, Jayce Hinkleman, Debbie.

Back row: Barbara Drum (Caach), Barbara Bunting, Nancy Carrall, Janet Barrick, Caral Brice, Jackie McCabe, Karen Remeikas, Cathy Stevensan, Bannie Smith, Ann Lanphear (Asst. Caach).

The task facing Coach Barbara Drum was unenviable. Much of her senior-laden squad from 1975 had graduated and the 1976 crew was both small and inexperienced. But skillful plays led by Barb Yakely highlighted the year's games as the team battled into the national tournament for the second year in a row.

The Terps finished the regular season with an inspired win on the road at Georgetown University, boosting the season's mark to 19 wins and 11 defeats. Georgetown kept close all through the match only to have Terps Barbara Bunting and Carol Brice dominate plays later in the game. This win set the stage for the Terps' dominance in the Maryland State tournament.

The biggest surprise for Coach Barbara Drum and her troops came at the Eastern Regionals in late November. They won. Few had expected the Terps to take their first regional title ever. But they did with magnificent teamwork. Coach Drum cited Carol Brice and Mary Duckworth for their outstanding leadership as the team battered Slippery Rock, Delaware, and Cortland State twice to win the prize.

Winning the Regionals was the highlight of the season however, as the spikers failed to make much noise at the National tournament in Austin, Texas. They could only manage one victory, Eastern Kentucky, against four defeats.

Weigel's Netters

Front row: Nancee Weigel (Coach), Julie Schuster, Dione Dunning, Debbie Mass, Cathy Porter, Beth Resnick, Amy Pumpian, Anita Venner, Lisa Gussack.

Back raw: Cindy Kramer, Barb Delevey (Asst. Caach), Rary Ruppersberger, Greta Laughery, Abbi Greenfield, Cathy Nadell, Jesse Fennell, Suzanne Green.

The freshman-laden women's netters squad finished with a credible record of 20 wins and 15 losses, but were six and two in dual-meet play. The team's performance was erratic and they never finished higher than third in tournament contests.

The team was led by returnees Abbi Greenfield and Anita Venner in addition to Suzanne Green, the team's sole scholarship performer.

Coach Weigel put the Terps through extensive indoor workouts during the winter to prepare for a difficult spring schedule including perennial powers Princeton and the University of Virginia.

Cross Country Runners

Frant raw: Ayne Furman, Susan King.

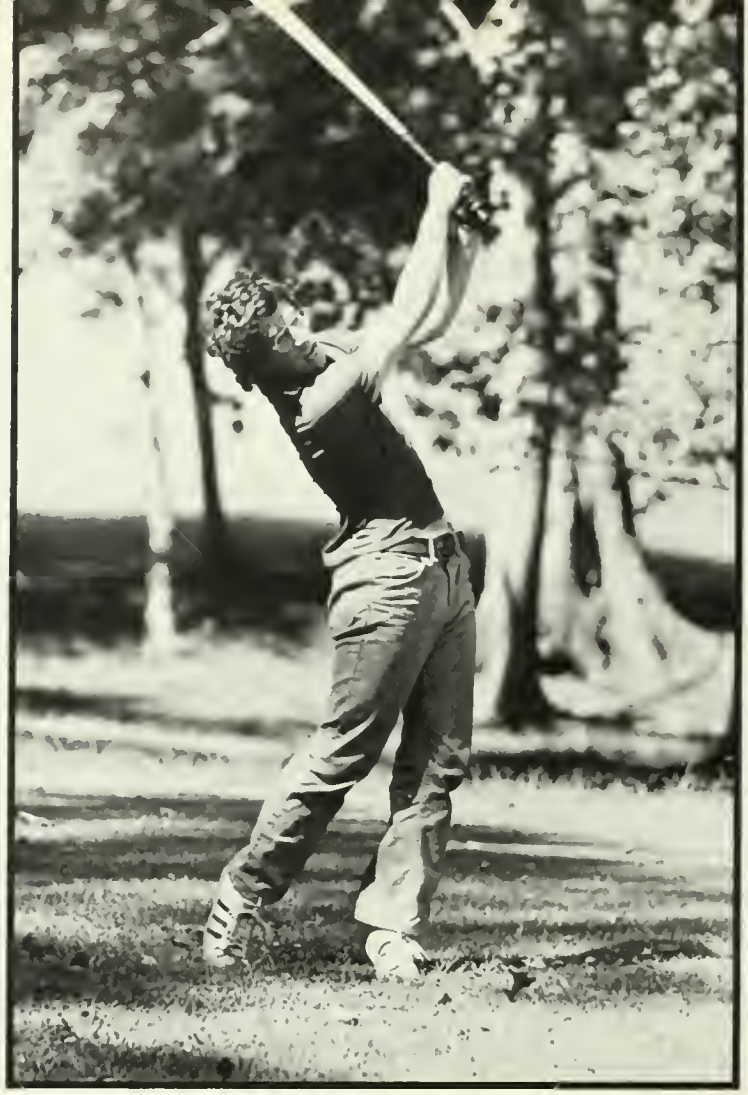
Raw 2: Andrea Scott, Cynthia Rack, Jerelyn Hanrahan.

Raw 3: Patty Fogarty, Pat Sullivan, Linda Miller.

Back raw: Linda Balag (Caach), Sharan Stuart.

Team phatas caurtesy Photagraphic Services

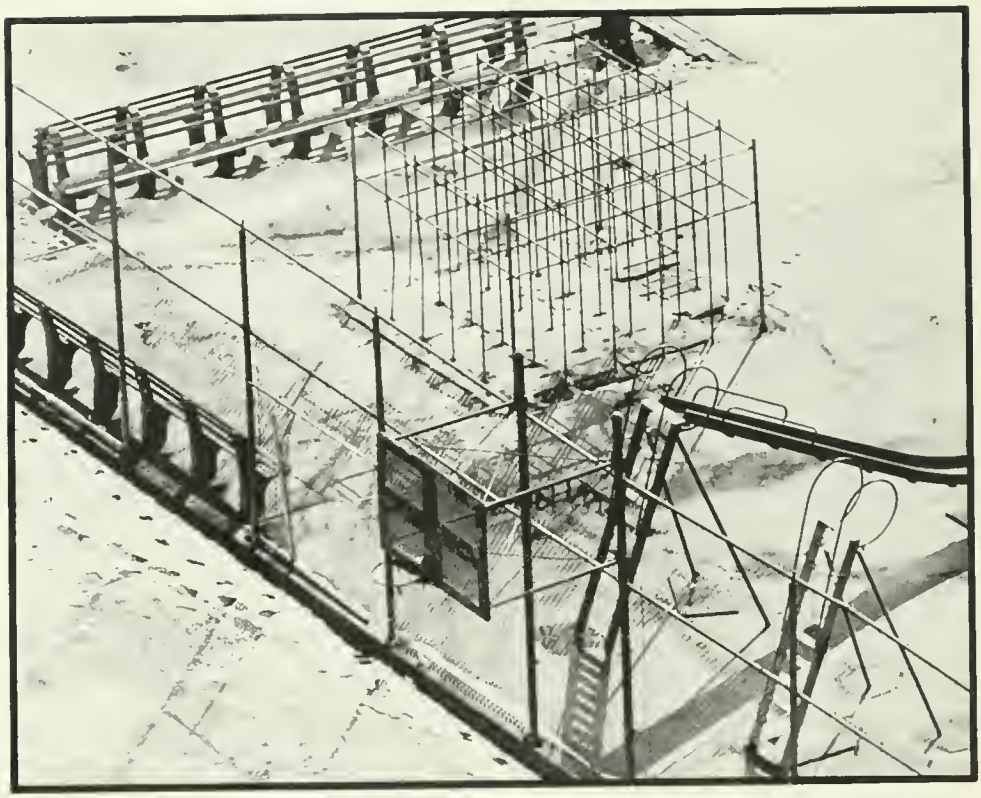
Fraternity Golf Tournament



Greek Open

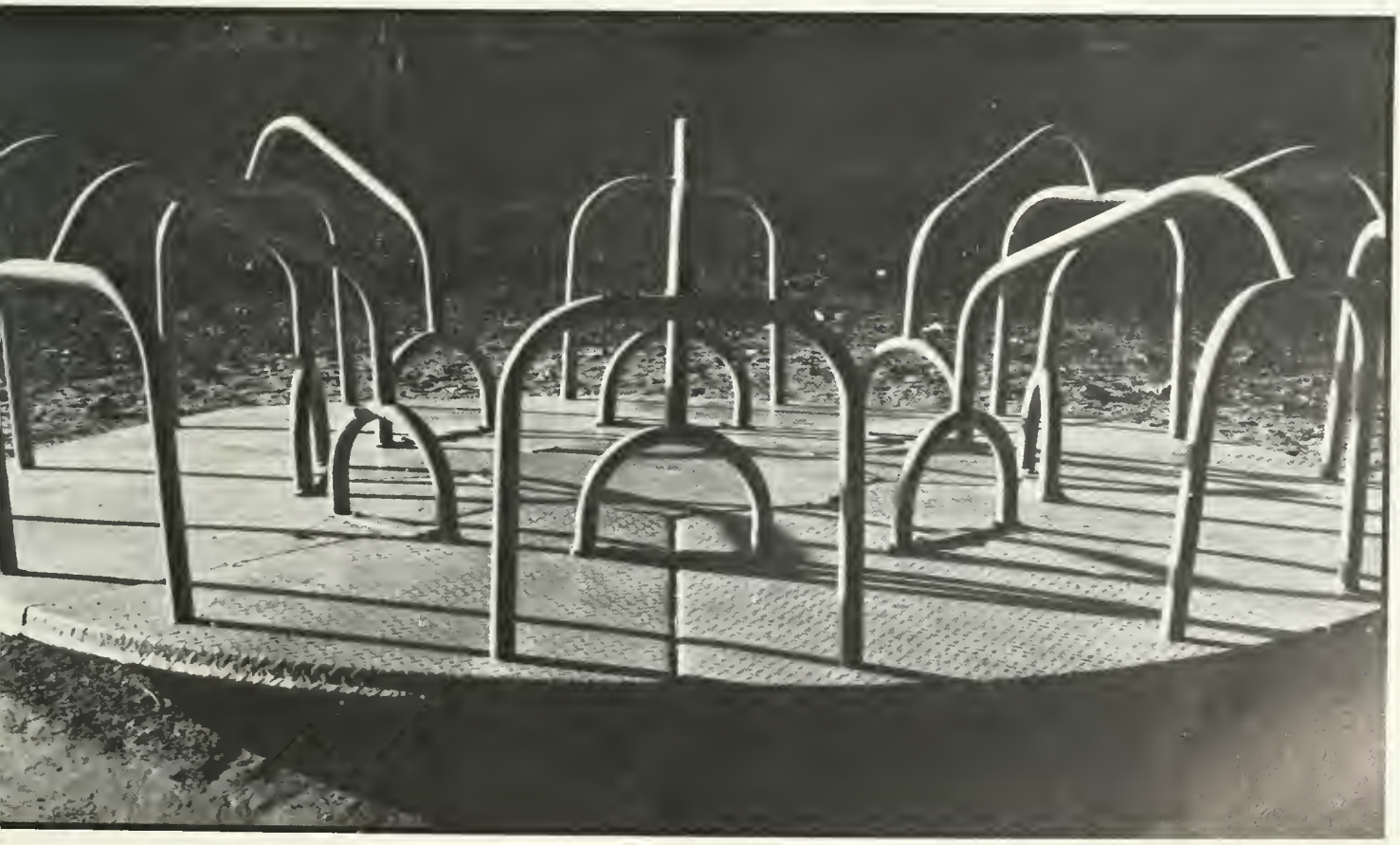
TEAM SCORE	
Phi Delta Theta	310
Delta Sigma Phi	336
Tau Epsilan Phi	343
Sigma Alpha Epsilan	348
Alpha Tau Omega	349

John Hoover of Alpha Gamma Rho won the individual section of the Greek Open by defeating Van Silver of Phi Delta Theta on the second hole of a sudden-death playoff. Each completed the regulation 18 holes in a two over par 74. Deadlocked at 76 were third-place finishers Chuck Hardie of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Slaten Finger of Pi Kappa Alpha.



Chevy Chase Bank and Trust Co. Student Unian Building. 454-2827

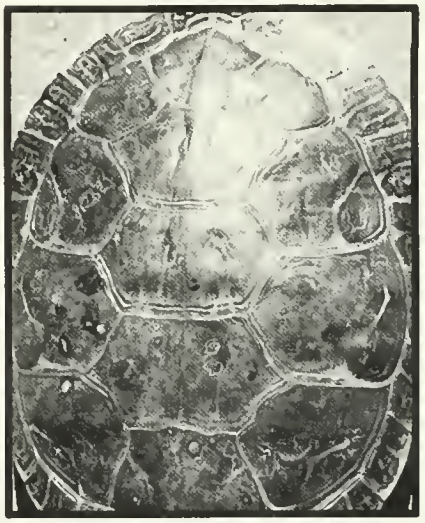
Horseplay



Arts and Crafts and Turtles

Homecoming would not be the same if it weren't for the Annual Arts and Crafts Fair. Thursday and Friday of the big week found the Undergraduate Library mall filled with the handiwork of local craftsmen.

Over 80 artisans displayed their wares ranging from dulcimers to candles to dolls and artwork. For most of those who paid the $2.00 fee to set up shop, the two-day event turned out to be quite profitable, as students seemed to find bargain prices everywhere they turned.



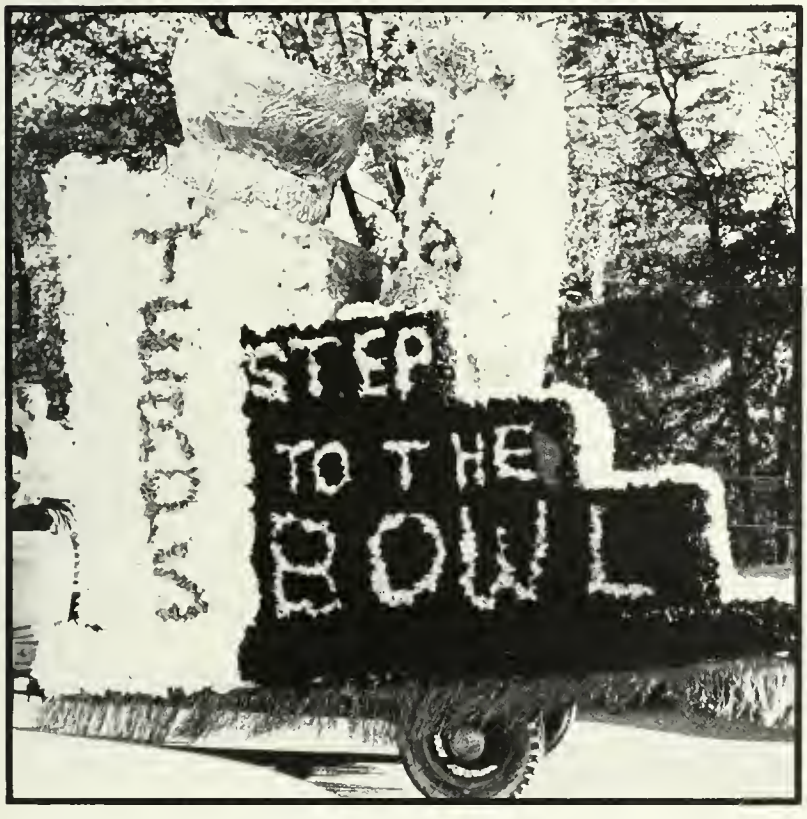
Undaunted by determined competition, Sigma Alpha Mu's "Sammy" took on all comers Friday afternoon and came away reigning champion of the second annual Terrapin Derby.

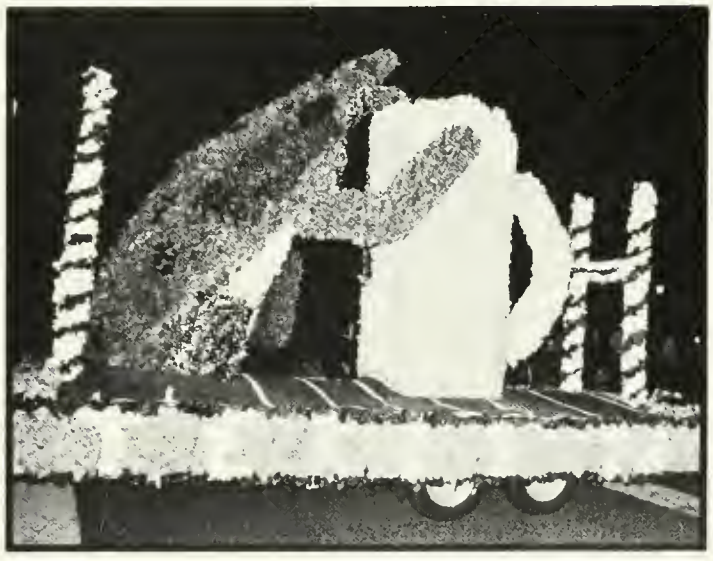
Over 400 onlookers lined the mall and cheered their favorite turtle down the 20-foot ramp. Several contestants chose to spend the race basking in the midday sun or running around in circles, but most races provided thrills and spills reminiscent of the Indianapolis 500.

Testudo was especially proud of his kinfolk.

The scene in parking lot V was chaotic at 5:00 p.m. However, out of chaos came order as the parade started down narrow Lehigh Rd. at the prescribed time of 5:30 p.m. From the twelve floats which entered the competition, Phi Sigma Kappa's and Kappa Alpho Theta's entries impressed the judges most of all. The procession wound its way along Regents and Stadium Drives to its conclusion on Denton Beach. The University Marching Band provided music along the route. The parade may have been a bit disappointing, but the beer seemed to drown out whatever sorrows there were.

GO
TODD


STEP
TO THE
BOWL



There were thirty kegs of beer, at least 800 party-goers, and a spirit which seemed to guarantee "keeping the bowl rolling" for the following day's football game.

The combination pep rally/bonfire/mixer took place on a somewhat chilly Friday evening along the ex-overflow parking area known as Denton Beach.

Head football coach Jerry Claiborne promised a victory over Wake Forest and introduced seniors on the team. The marching band and cheerleaders psyched up the crowd for the game.

The evening concluded a week of varied activities which ended with an edgy but satisfying victory over the Deacons.

Go Terps Go

congraduations

Abe

Eugene Abelow
Biology

Daniel S. Abramson
Zaology

Michael C. Abramson
Journalism

Randi C. Agetstein
Speciol Educotion

John M. Albert
Mechanical Engineering

Morian Christine Allen
Criminology

Morley M. Amsellem
IFSM

Carmen Andrews
Zoology — Microbiology

Michoel A. App
Business Monogement

Joyme L. Atkin
Home Economics

Bar

Thomas M. Auchincloss
Business Administration

Ira Augenzucker
Microbiology

Francesca M. Avelleyra
Speech Pathology

Robert L. Austin
Zoology

Nassir Azhdam
Civil Engineering

Iraj Aziz-Lavi
Civil Engineering

Noreen Babington
Textiles — Apparel

Linda C. Bahnick
Marketing

Debra J. Bakalis
Speech — Drama

Mary E. Baker
Recreation

Deborah Balabau
Agriculture

Sapienza Barone
English

Lawrence A. Barrett, II
Zoology

Mary Carol Barron
Economics

David J. Bartel
Kinesiology

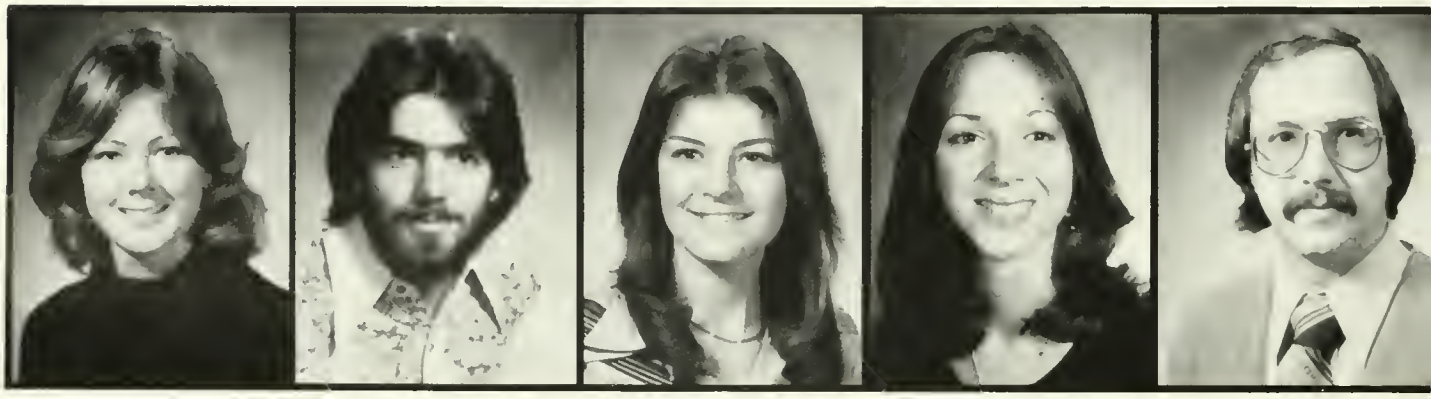
Bar

Penny Jo Barth
Education

Lisa J. Basciana
Psychology

Tom Basil
Urbon Studies

Mary V. Batka
Journalism



Loretta M. Bayly
English

Richard A. Bean
Entomology

Karen L. Beard
Special Education

Dono A. Beasley
Special Education

John M. Bebris
Public Relations

Alan M. Beier
Science Education

James J. Bennett
English Literature

Rito Benowitz
Studio Art

Barbara J. Bensel
Elementory Education

Joyce L. Berlin
Speech — Drama

Steven M. Berlin
Journalism

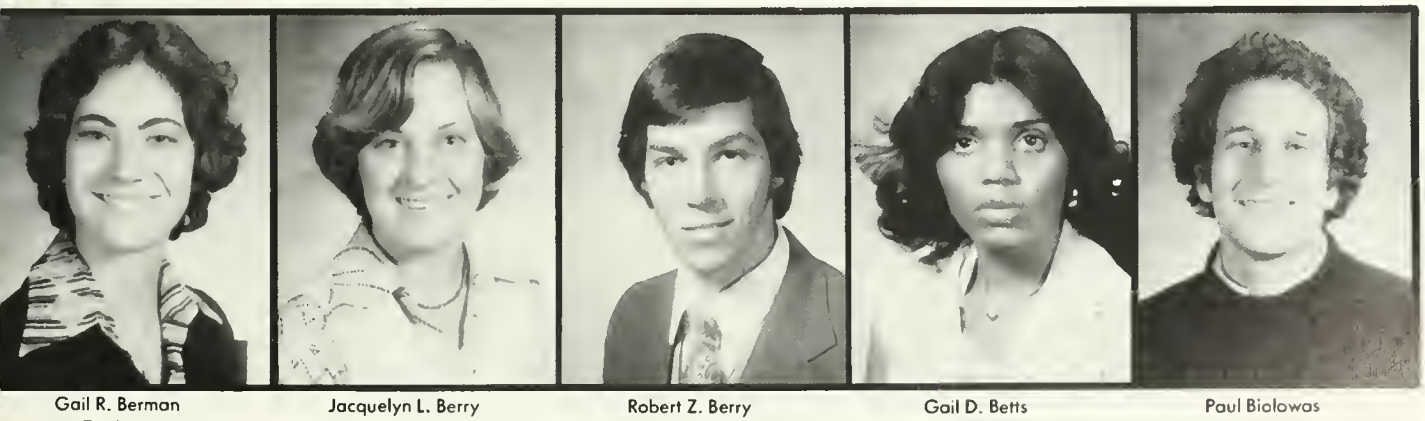
Bia

Sheryl D. Berger
Social Studies Educ.

Deborah S. Bierman
Textile Marketing

Michael Berman
Psychology

Lori Rae Berman
Eorly Childhaad Educ.



Gail R. Berman
Zoology

Jacquelyn L. Berry
Costume Design

Robert Z. Berry
Animal Sciences

Gail D. Betts
Criminology

Paul Bialowas
Architecture

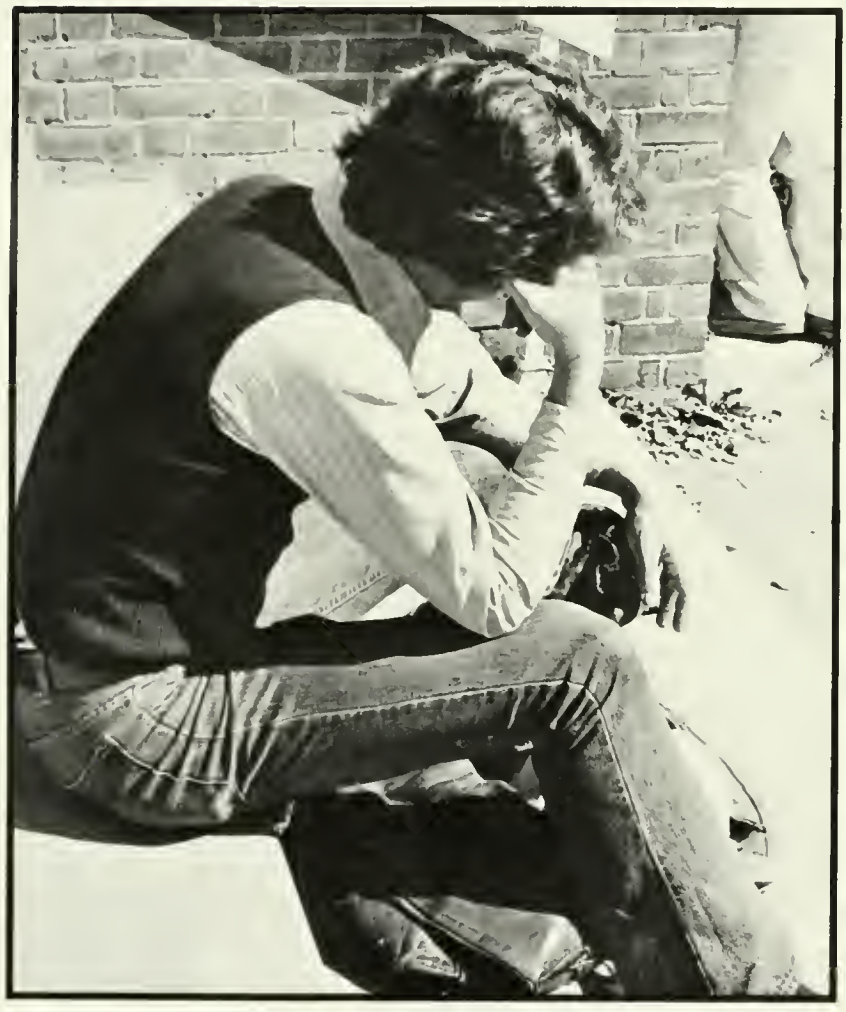
Bie

Thomas T. Bienert
Jaurnalism

Barbara S. Binder
FMCD

Michael A. Bissell
Ecanamics

David R. Black
Business Admin.



Laverne Blackwell
Psychalagy

Wayne S. Bladen
Accounting

John M. Blanchfield
History

Susan A. Blantan
Business Education

Deborah F. Black
Early Childhood Educ.

Larry P. Bormel
Accounting

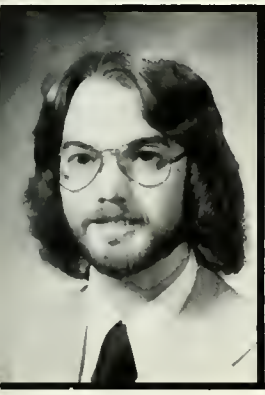
Rabert J. Born
Animal Sciences

Gary C. Bartnick
Marketing

Rabyn I. Bastram
Special Education

Bro

Sandy Bowen
Textiles — Apporel



John H. Bowers
Botony

Marie L. Bowie
Psychology

Iris Y. Bowman
FMCD

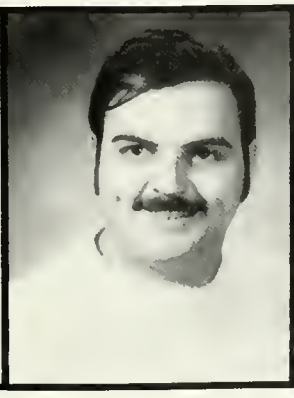
Fronklin E. Brodford
Chemistry

Charles G. Broxton
Government — Politics

Tereso M. Brennon
Chemistry

Woyne B. Brent
Business — Finance

John O. Bridgemon
Aerospoce Engin. — Math



Michoel J. Brock
Fire Protection

Shari D. Broder
Studio Art

Bro

Joyce M. Brodion
Business — Education

Ellen J. Brodie
Art Education

Barbara Brood
Interior Design

Koren L. Brookbank
Community Nutrition

Peggy C. Broth
Special Education

Brooke E. Bourne
Zoology

Brenda J. Brown
Business Management

Cheryl A. Brown
Recreation

David J. Brown
Conservation

Jeffrey A. Brown
Radio — TV

Lynn C. Brown
Government — Politics

Donna L. Bruchey
Special Education

Sheryl Lynn Bruff
Psychology

Jasper Bryant, Jr.
Criminology — LENF

Elizabeth Buckley
French

Cal

Donald Budman
English

Richard Burger
English Educatian

Sandra Burkam
HESP

Elizabeth Burns
Educatian

Patricia Butera
Transpartatian

Kenneth Butler
English

Margaret Butler
Physical Educatian

Todd Butler
Harticulture

Humberto Caballero
Journalism

Claire Callahan
Sociology

Micheal Calloway
General Studies

Cam

Janita Campini
Arts — Humanities

Susan L. Cantor
General Studies

Sylvan I. Caplan
Engineering

Mary Jo Campaniti
Special Education

Julie A. Cardin
Studio Art

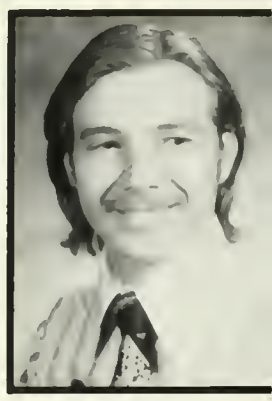
Linda S. Carlisle
Psychology

Douglas Carrese
Government — Politics

Virginia C. Carter
Elementary Education

Michelle M. Case
Early Childhood Educ.

Ann G. Casey
Secretarial Education



Terrance J. Cassidy

Cla

Constantine Ceo
Transportotion

Gonzalo Cespedes
Civil Engineering

Elliot Chabot
GVPT

Horace Chandor, Jr.
Fish — Wildlife Mgmt.

Audrey Chaplin
Physics

Castor Chosten
Afro-American Studies

Frances Chernoff
FMCD

Evelyn Chew
Mathematics

Micheal Chew
General Business

Mary Chin
Accounting

Karen Christ
Animal Science

Nino Chwost
Dramatic Arts

Mary Clork
Criminology

Cla

Robert V. Clark
Government — Politics

Wenona L. Clark
Textiles — Apparel

Arda Clarke
Studio Art

Donna K. Clemons
American Studies

Gory J. Cohen
Personnel — Labor Rel.

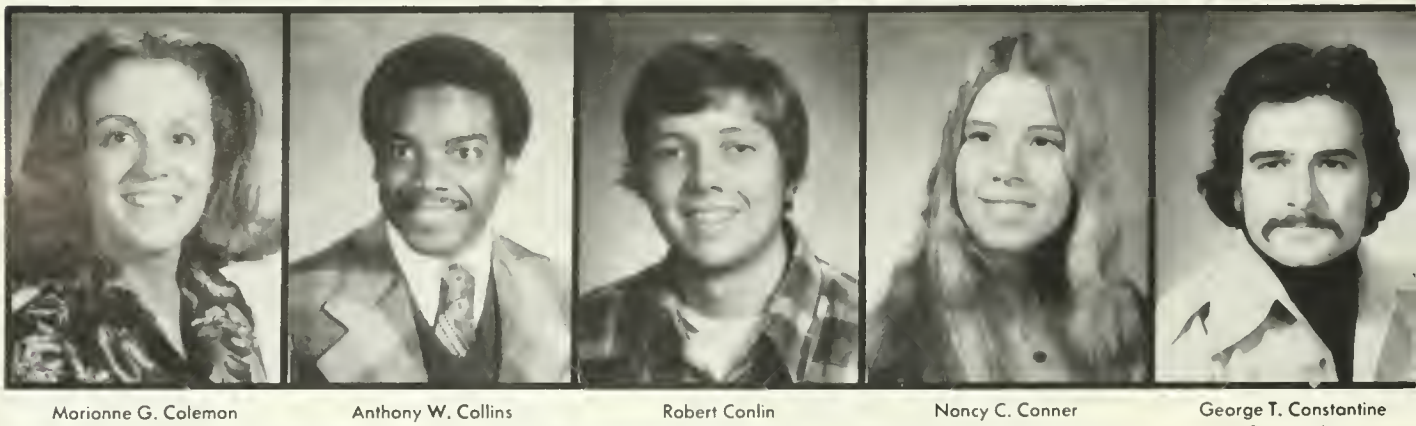
Jo Cohen
Accounting

Lourie B. Cohen
Behavioral Science

Merrill Cohen
Government — Politics

Phyllis M. Cohen
Law Enforcement

Dorothy J. Cole
FMCD



Morionne G. Colemon
Elementary Educotion

Anthony W. Collins
Government — Politics

Robert Conlin
Accounting

Nancy C. Conner
Dance

George T. Constantine
Geography

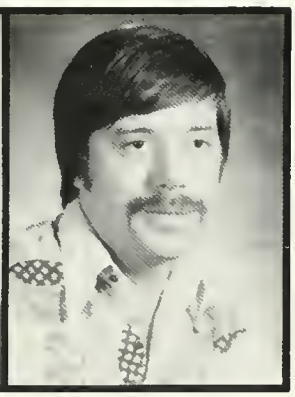
Cor

Philip Constantine
History

Nerisso Cook
English

Sonya Cooper
Dance

Cheryl Cooperman
Elementary Education



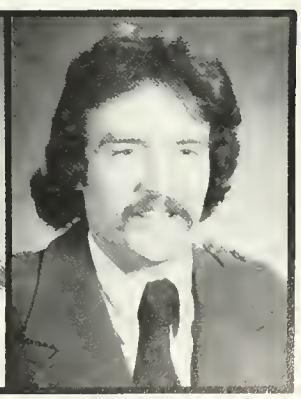
Steve Coppenbarger
Urban Studies

Aleese Corman
Early Childhood Educ.

Peggy Corbett
RTVF

Roland Curbelo
General Business

Mory Corio
Horticulture



Gregory Cornwell
General Business

Cos

Alexandra Casgrave
English

Greg Couteou
Journalism

Sarah Crest
Hearing — Speech Sci.

Angela Crass
Special Education

Bruce Crassman
Life Sciences

Page Crayder
American Studies

Nancy Cuzzolina
Psychology

Debra Dacey
Home Economics Educ.

Deborah Daigle
Early Childhood Educ.

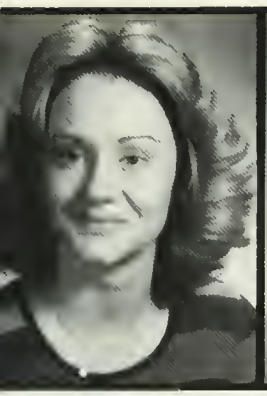
Larraine Darr
Socialagy

Geoffrey Davids
Microbiology

Allen Davis
General Agriculture

Derek Davis
RTVF

Dev



Gail Davis
Government — Politics

Roger Davis
Architecture

Sherrie Davis
Elementary Education

Patricia Dedovitch
RTVF

Anselma Delia
Zoology

Karen Delnegro
Special Education

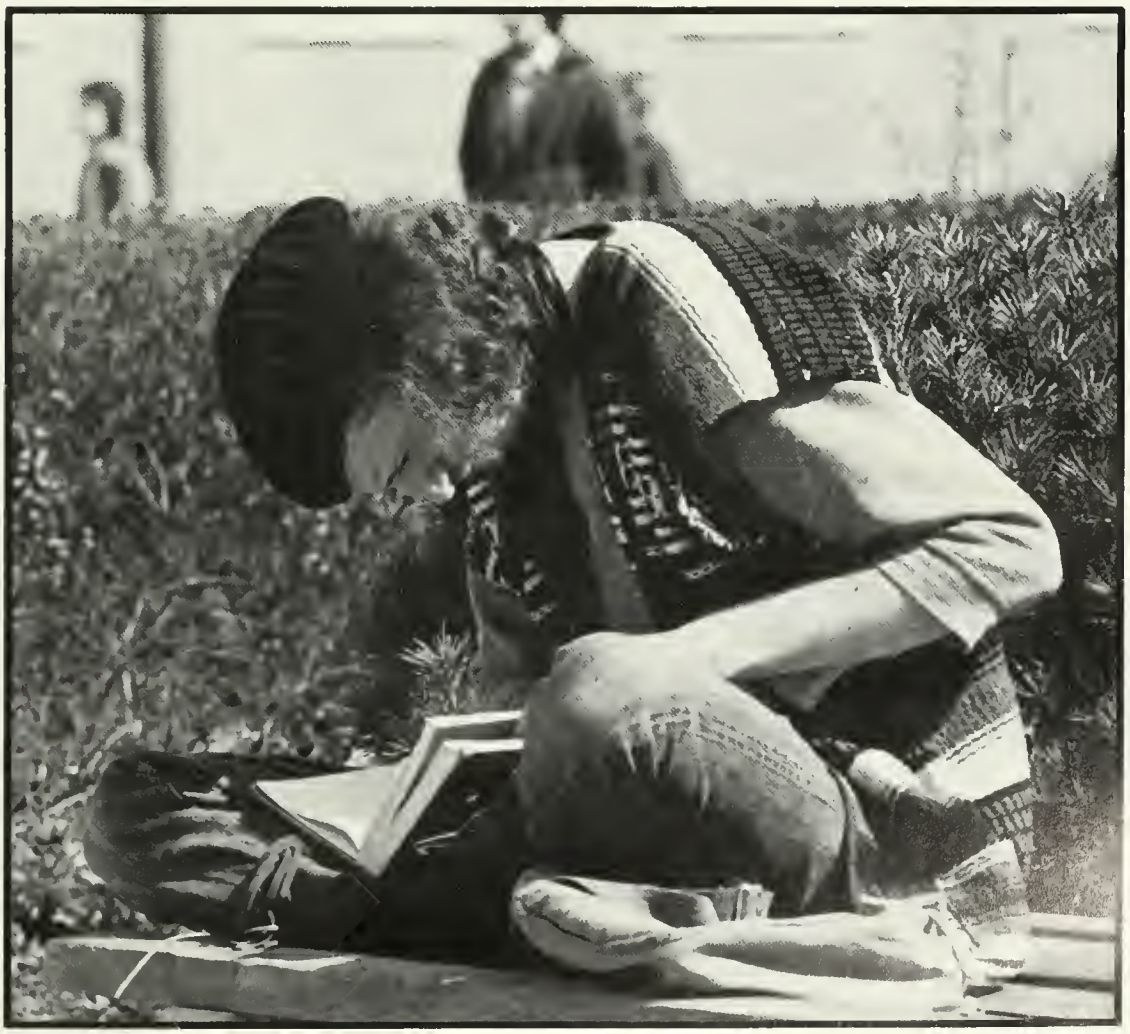
Diane Demers
Mathematics

Carol Denham
Health

Nancy DeRuggiero
Business Education

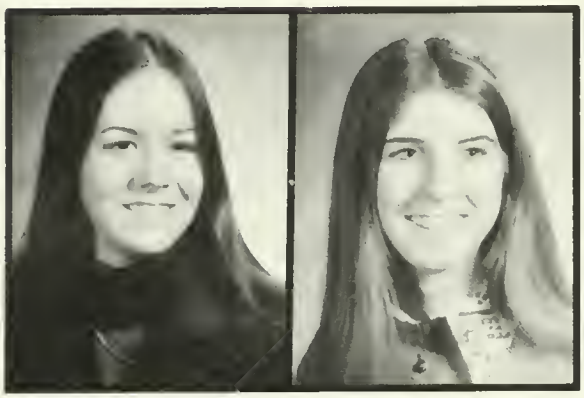
Shiela Derricks
Studio Art

Rebecca Devine
Microbiology



Dev

Diane M. Devlin
French



Lindo M. Dieffenback
Interior Design

Arlene M. Dillon
RTVF

John Dimenno
Architecture

Theodora G. Dineley
Jaurnalism

Jahn Dingler
Studia Art

Danna DiPaolo
Hearing — Speech Sci.

Karen Dissin
Government — Politics

Karen L. Dissinger
Animal Science

Lee E. Dochtermann
Fish — Wildlife Mgmt.

Dud

Tereso A. Donofrio
Hearing — Speech Sciences

Corol F. Donnelly
Business Administration

Henry Doong, Jr.
Horticulture

William Dorko, Jr.
Physicol Educotion

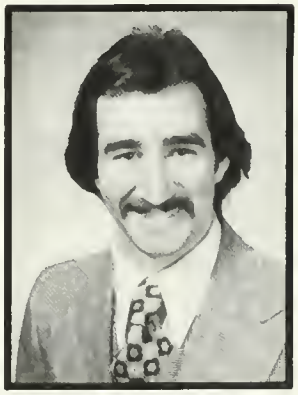
Jeffrey Dormon
Economics

Frederick A. Dormon, Jr.
Criminology

Thomas E. Dougherty
History

Steven B. Dreksler
Chemistry

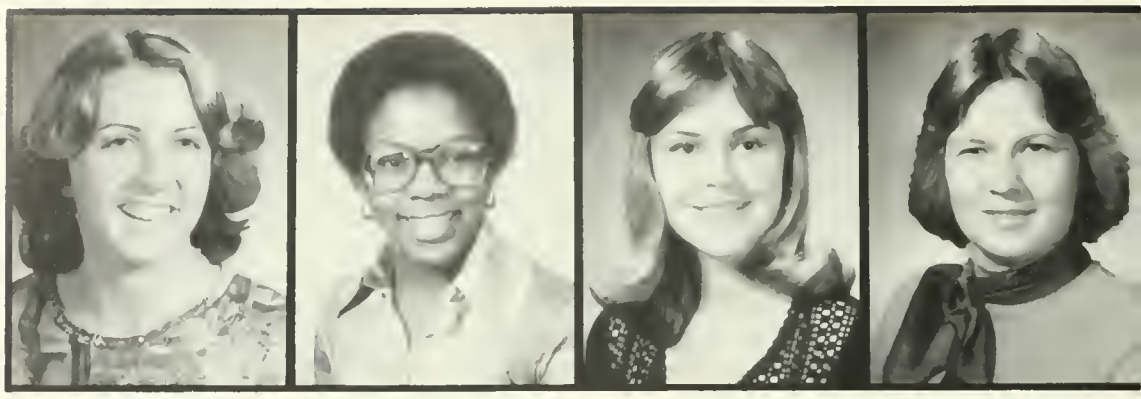
Kevin Driscoll
Journalism



Thomas J. Driscoll
Zoology

Eloine M. Dudzinski
Psychology

Duk



Michelle A. Duke
Speciol Educotion

Corri G. Dupree
Journolism

Merri D. Duval
FMCD

Corol A. Duvall
Home Ecanamics

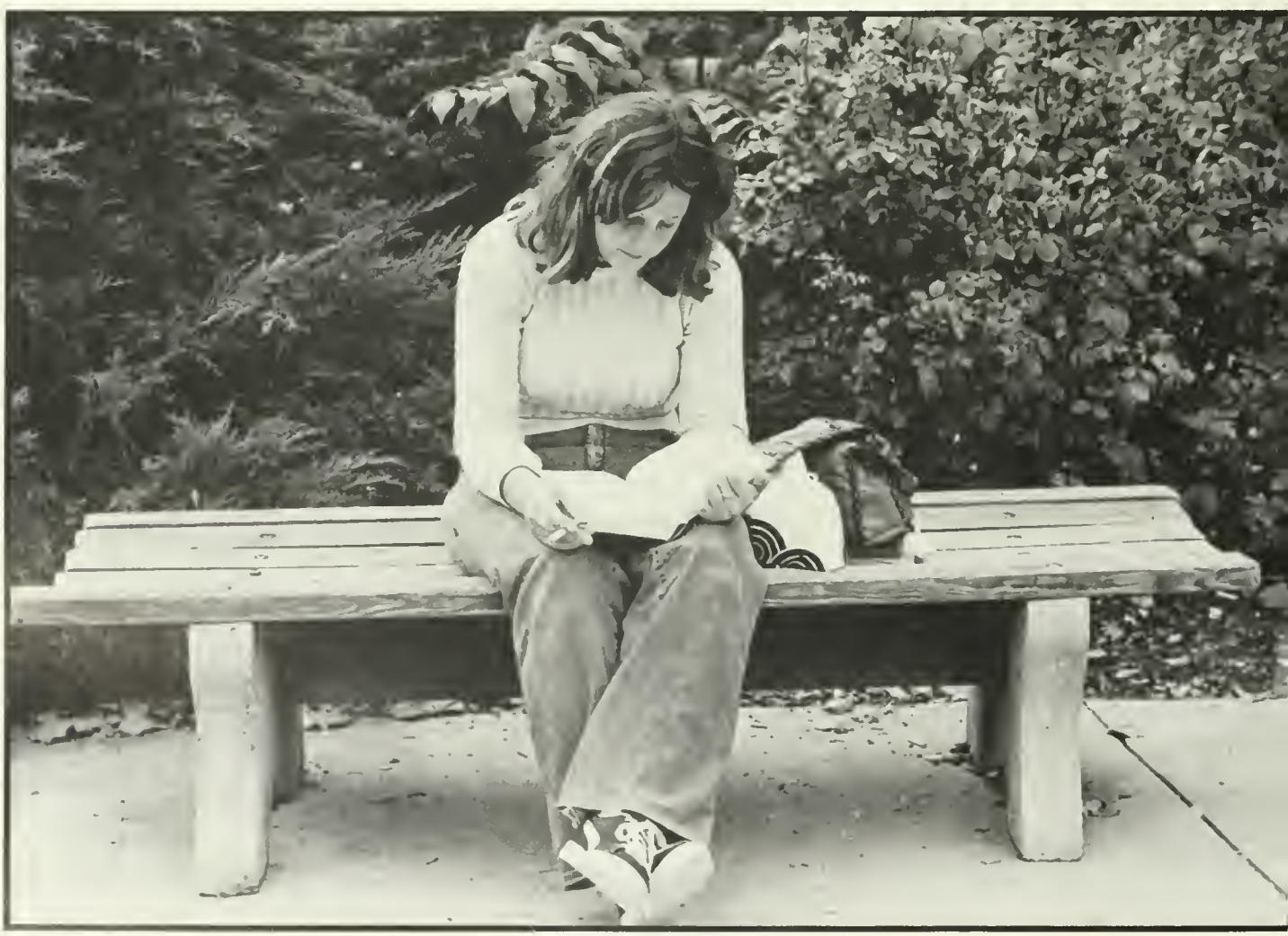
Jonet M. Eoves
Textiles — Apporel

Nancy E. Eck
Dance

Holly A. Eckord
Elementary Educatian

Brenda J. Eden
Fashion Design

Andrew C. Eisele
Agriculture Educ.



Far

William Eisele
Zoology

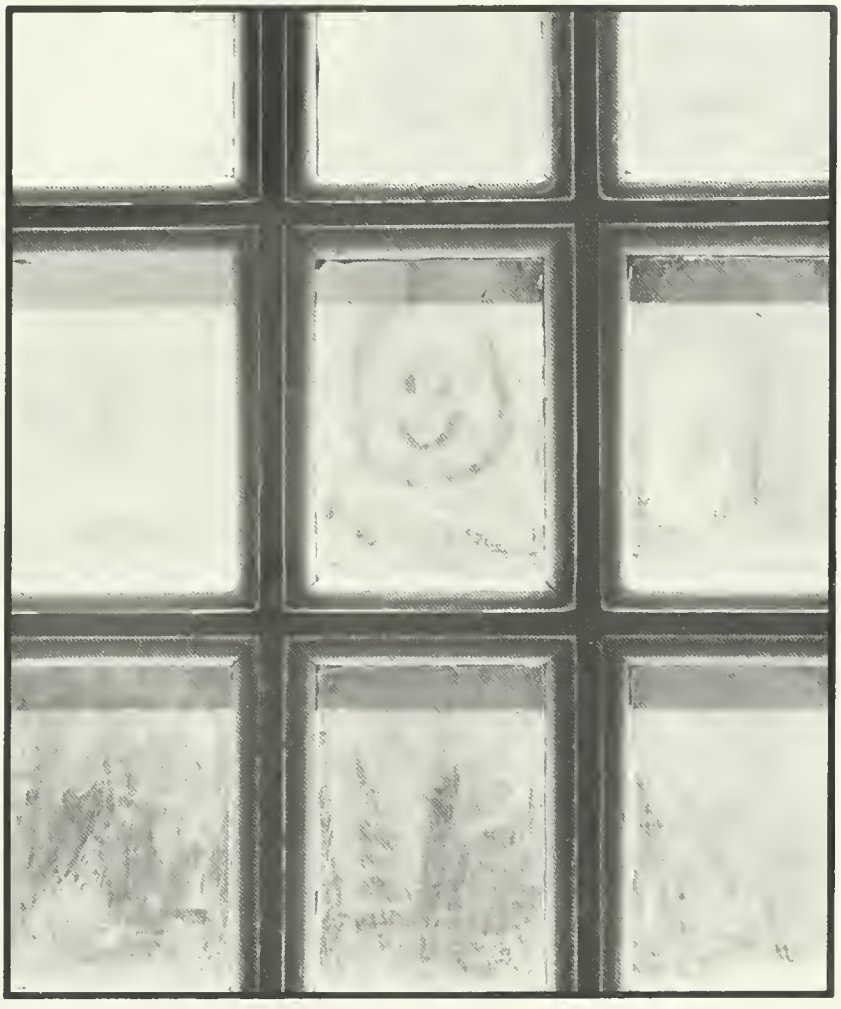
Neil R. Eisner
General Business

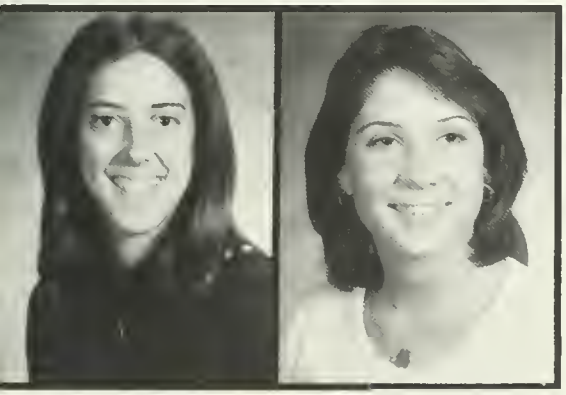
Berit Ellenes
IADM

Larry A. Ellison
General Studies

Cheryl D. English
Psychalagy

Irene Mory Ena
Government — Palitics





Phyllis A. Epstein
Mathematics

Susanne E. Eszenyi
Early Childhood Educ.

Robert L. Evons, Jr.
Government — Palitics

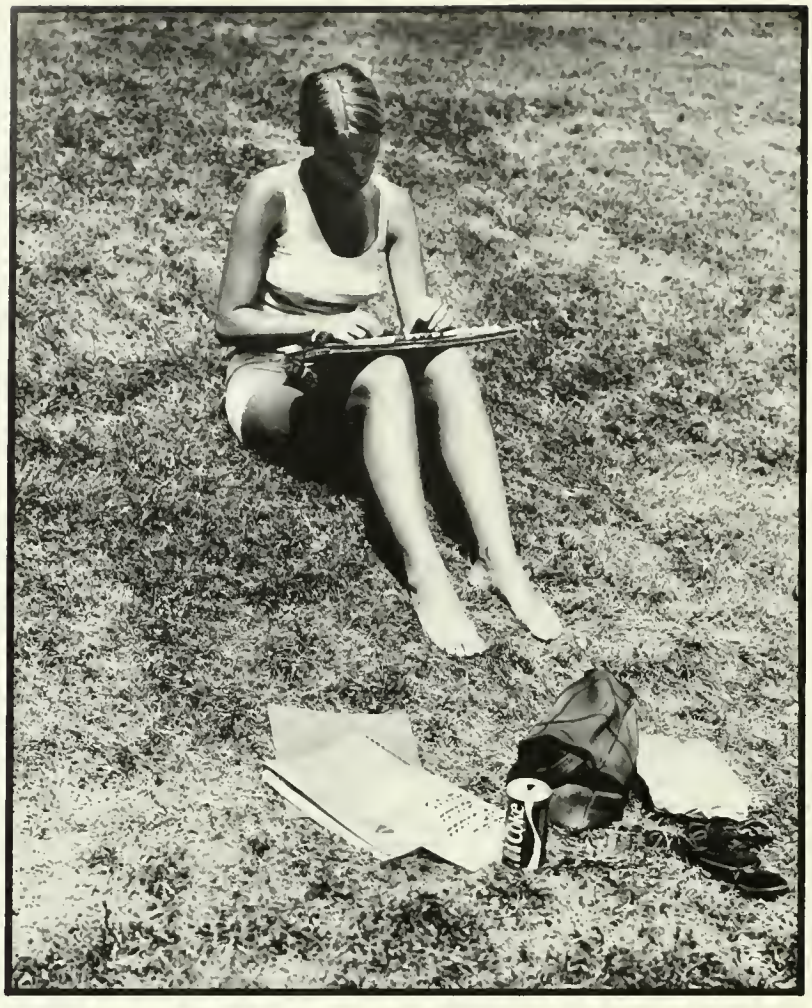
Fabienne Fadeley
Production Management

Debby Dee Fanaroff
Elementary Education

Gregory B. Farmer
Animal Sciences

Gail A. Farrington
Accounting

Fel



Corl B. Feldmon
Accounting

Kathy A. Feneli
English Educotian

Cynthia A. Fenneman
Journolism

Kothleen Fergusan
Gavernment — Politics

Enoch P. Fickling
Business — Psychology

Mona Fielding
Heoring — Speech Sciences

JaAnn V. Fields
Accounting

Paul J. Fields
Urban Studies

Diane N. Fineblum
Criminalogy

Frederick C. Firschling
Business Management

Ben R. Fisher
Micrabialogy

Potricia M. Fisher
Speciol Education

Cecile Fitzgerald
English Literature

Fre

Potricio S. Fitzgerald
Textiles — Apparel

Ginny S. Fixell
Health Education

Elinor A. Fleming
Arts

Bianco P. Floyd
Afro-American Studies

Cathrine A. Foley
GVPT — Journalism

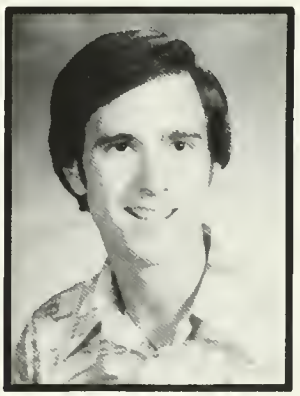
Poul E. Foringer
Physical Education

Ayne F. Furman
Kinesiological Sciences

Andrew L. Forsyth
Computer Science

Diane Foster
Criminology

Lilymae Fountain
Government — Politics



Jerry Fronz
Communication

Richard M. Frozier
Business

Paula R. Freeman
Textile Marketing

Fre

Haward K. Freilich
Animal Science

Jesse Freman
Civil Engineering

Debbi K. Frick
Government — Politics

Debra C. Friedland
Hearing — Speech Sciences

Anne J. Friedman
Special Education

Denise A. Friedman
Math Educatian

Ira H. Friedman
Gavernment — Politics

Phyllis J. Friedman
Special Educatian

Susan Friedman
FMCD

John Fringer
Chemistry

Edgar W. Fruit
History

Roger F. Fryling
General Agriculture

Barbara I. Fuchs
Psychalagy

Susan Gagner
Interior Design

Steve Gainsburg
RTVF

Cheryl L. Gaines
Criminalogy

Linda D. Ganaway
Zoology

Diane Ganz
Marketing

Sandy R. Garchik
Accounting

Milton Gardner
Art

Susan Gardner
General Studies

Gaye Garner
Business Education

Janice Garrison

Randy Gartner
RTVF

Jayce A. Gass
Special Education

Wendy J. Gassar
RTVF

Gat

Johonna Gibbs Gates
Psychology

Kenneth E. Gates
Civil Engineering

Rochelle J. Geffner
Art Education

Lynn S. Gendoson
RTVF

Ann M. Geargе
Accounting

William J. Gerardi, Jr.
Earth Sciences Educ.

Abbie I. Gerber
Microbiology

Nancy C. Gieser
Textiles — Apparel

Groce D. Gilden
Journalism

Morio E. Giner
English

Robert J. Gilbert
Zoology

Elyse A. Gitlin
Psychology

George D. Glasgow
Industrial Technology

Goo

Frederick W. Glomb
Accounting

Wayne R. Godwin
Transportation

Jerry E. Gold
Industriol Technology

Cheryl A. Goldberg
Sociology

Heloine R. Goldberg
Personnel

Liso Goldberg
Psychology

Ted Goldberg
Architecture

Joy P. Goldmon
FMCD

Jonothan D. Goldstein
Physical Pre Med.

Judy Goldstein
FMCD

Pamela C. Gonzales
Interior Design

Richard Gonzoles
Microbiology

Harvey M. Goodman
Accounting

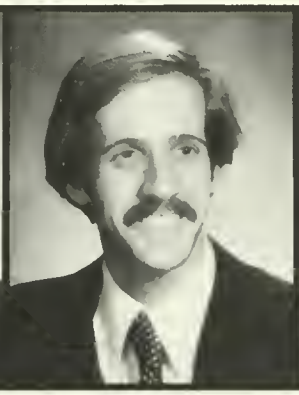
Goo

Mark Goodrick
Agronomy

Bonnie Gordon
Hearing — Speech Sciences

Sandy Goss
Jaurnalism

William Gough
Horticulture



Mark Graham
Marketing

Luigi Grande
Architecture

Michael Granger
Electrical Engineering

Keith Grant
RTVF

Michael Green

Vernon Green
Journalism

Mindy Greenboum
RTVF

Arthur Greenberg
Accounting

Gro

Saundra Greenberg
Early Childhood Educ.

Judy Greenspan
Accounting

Richard Greenstein
Government — Politics

Carole Greenwald
Psychology

Laraine Gregary
RTVF

Frances Griffin
Spanish

Wanda Griffin
Criminology

Nils Griswald
Transportation

Alex P. Grass
Accounting

Eric Grass
Psychology

Gro

Paula T. Grossman
Microbiology

Phyllis G. Gruen
Journalism

Deborah Gruss
Eorly Childhood Educ.

Mark R. Guilder
Zoology

Denise R. Guillet
Journalism

Diane Gulkasin
Art Education

Joyce F. Habina
Sociology

Solly Hock
Advertising

Har

Jahn Hall
Horticulture

Leslee A. Hall
Mgmt. — Consumer Studies

Marie A. Hall
English — Mathematics

Michael S. Hamada
Mathematics

Arnold E. Hammann
Industrial Education

Gary S. Hand
Social Education

Dave Handelsman
Zoology

Michael L. Handan
Psychology

Tam A. Hannan
Business Management

Betsy Hannan
Textile Marketing

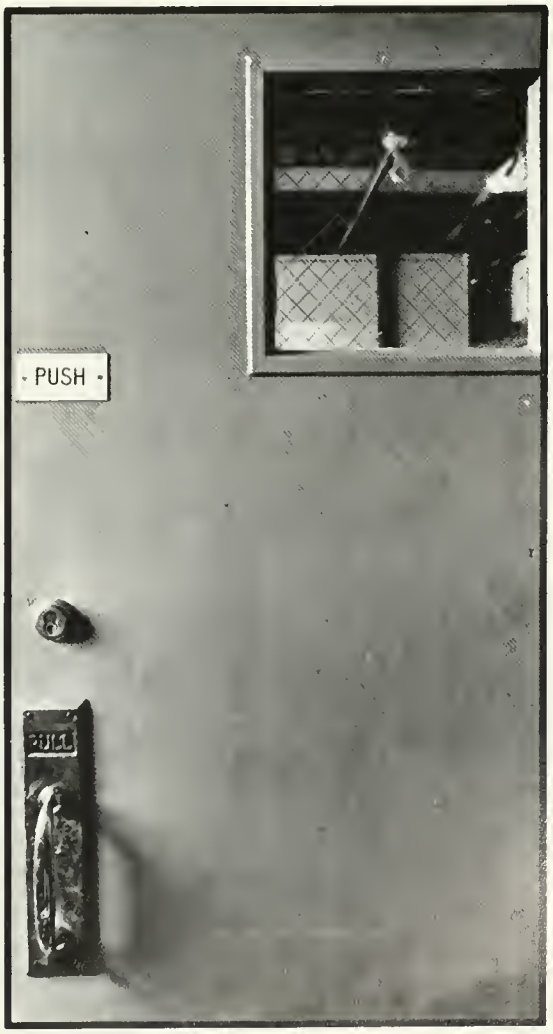
Gary M. Hardesty
Civil Engineering

Donald R. Harman
Marketing

Ranana Harman
Special-Elem. Educ.

Mark Harman
Computer Science

Phyllis Ann Harris
Earth Science



Hau

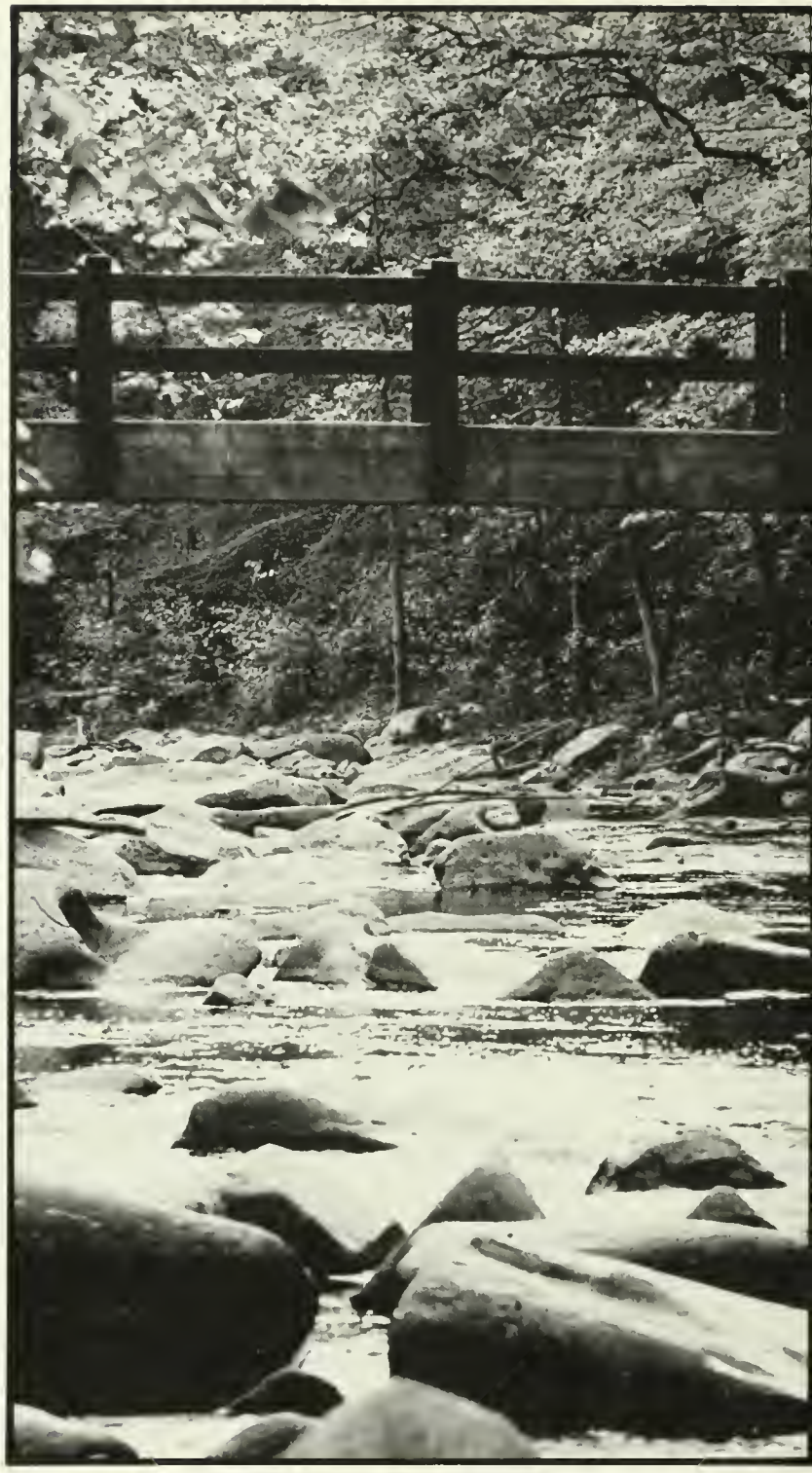
Suzanne Haub
Studio Art

Lowrence Heffner
Government — Politics

Harvey Heit
General Business

Randy Helfant
FMCD

Cathryn Helm
Histary



Judy Helsing
Chemical Engineering

Heidi Herbst
Microbiology

Judi Herrmann
Advertising Design

Martha Hickman
Early Childhaad Educ.

Jayce Hill
Journalism

Hug

Lindo Hill
Horticulture

Elizabeth Hill-Merica
RTVF

John Hochmuth
Horticulture

Harold Hoffman
Computer Science

Paula Haffman
Fashion Illustration

Noncy Holford
Psychology

Carol Ham
Conservation

Danna Hosea
Accounting

Cormen Howard
Elementary Education

Robert Hubbard
Urban Studies

Noncy Hughes
Elementary Education

Hum

Potricia Humphries
Accounting

Deborah Hundley
FMCD

Koren Hunt
Physical Education

Pamela Hurley
Health Education

Debra Hurst
Hearing — Speech Sciences

Youngock Hyun
Chemistry

Geoffrey Indiojo
Electrical Engineering

John Inglesby
Business Administration

Edward Itald
Psychology

Roxanne Ivkovich
Art History

Micheal Jock
Government — Politics

Cynthia Jacksan
Elementary Education

Eileen Jacobs
RTVF

Marc Jaffe
Zoology

Robert Tagoe

Charles Janus
Economics

Duane Jenkins
Business

Raymond Jenkins
Psychology

Phyllis Joffe
Psychology

Eric Johnson
Agronomy

Flemming Johnson, Jr.
Microbiology

Elizabeth Jones
Morketing

Lorraine Jones, Jr.
Government — Politics

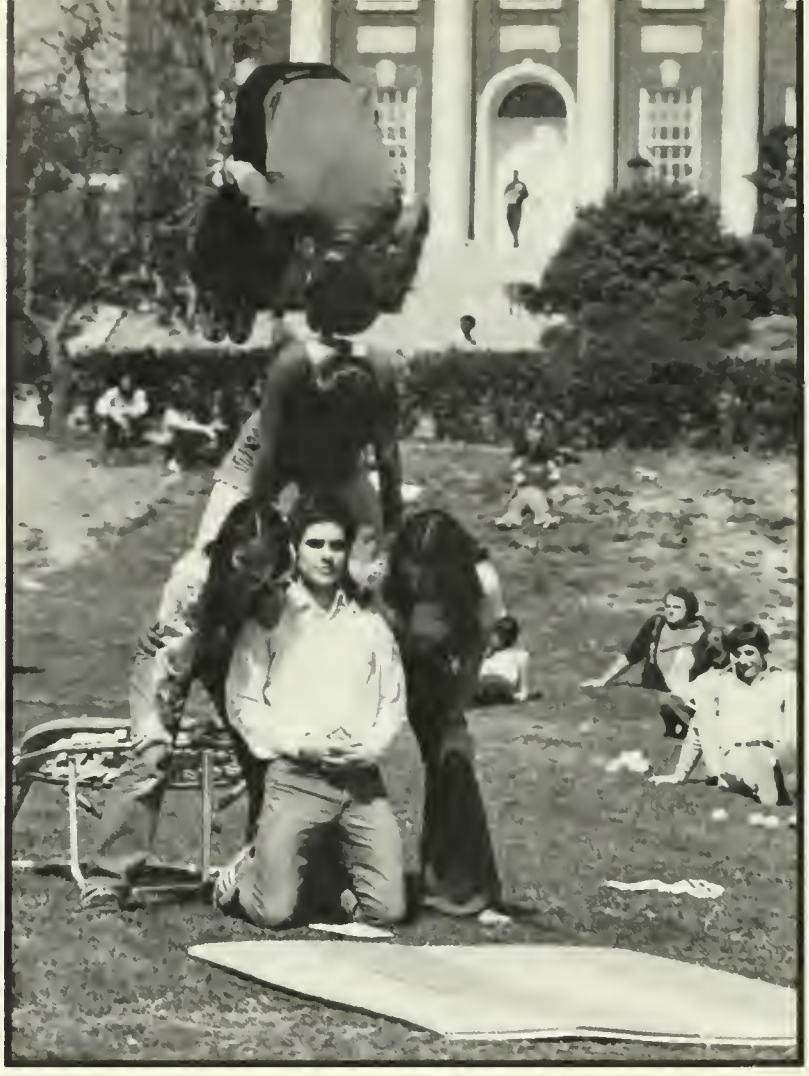
Steven Jones
Criminology

William Jones
Biological Sciences

Catherine Jordan
Criminology

John Joy
Psychology

Jud



Danna E. Judge
Physical Education

Kathy R. Judy
Animal Science

Susan B. Kalla
Journalism

Michael Kane
Marketing

Daniel S. Katz
Math Education

Jack Katz
Accounting

Mark L. Kelley
Law Enforcement

Craig M. Kellstram
Journalism

Frank L. Hemp
Accounting

Laura S. Kesterke
Psychology

Karen M. Kidwell
Biological Sciences

Eun O. Kim
Studio Art

Cynthia L. Kinsey
Elementary Education

Kos

Phyllis J. Kleiman
Special Education

David E. Klein
Economics

Helene Klein
Elementary Education

Lee D. Klein
Law Enforcement

Michael J. Klein
Finance

Ellen R. Klotzman
Dietetics

Donald L. Kohn
Computer Science

Edward C. Kohls
Architecture

Timothy J. Kolb
General Studies

Dwight R. Koogle
Civil Engineering

Orly Korat
Zoology

Nancy Korrot
Eorly Childhood Educ.

Robert B. Koser
Microbiology

Kou

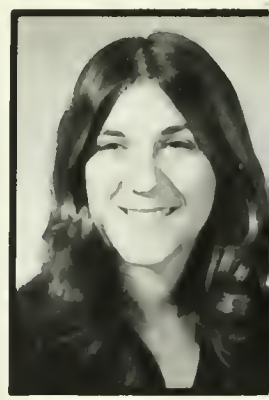
Sam Kouvaris
RTVF

Istvan Kavacs
French — Spanish

Janathan Kramp
BGS

Micheal Kraus
Civil Engineering

Frances Kress
Health Education



Bette Krachmal
Elementary Art Educ.

Debarah Krute
Music

Lee

Potti Labuda
Elementary Education

Diana Lambros
Special Education

Cheryl Lambson
Criminology

Jami Lander
Criminology

Ted Landmon
Accounting

John Lane
Economics

Helene Langwell
Spanish

Michele Larosh
Physical Education

Sheryl Lard
Microbiology

Carole Lass
Advertising Design

Jocelyn Lassiter
Hearing — Speech Sciences

Lois Loyfman
Hearing — Speech Sciences

Craig Lavish
Geography

Eloine Lawson
Botany

Louise Lazar
Dietetics

Eileen Leach
Home Economics Educ.

Richard Leach
Marketing

Therese Leahy
History

Fred Lee
Biochemistry

Lee

Jimmie S. Lee
Chemical Engineering

Mark A. Lee
Zoology

Richard Lee
Nuclear Engineering

Helen W. Leigh
Therapeutical Recreation

Bruce N. Lein
Zaology

Barbara P. Leiner
Early Childhood Educ.

Peggy Sue Leishear
Recreation

Betsy J. Lengyel
Elementary Educatian

Bruce W. Leslie
Biachemistry

Richard J. Leung
General Biology

Jane M. Levin
Library Science

Janet B. Levin
Recreation

Melanie Levine
Art Educatian

Sari I. Levine
Finance

Terry Lew
Zoology

Lon

Deborah A. Lewis
Sociology

Nel Rae Lewis
Personnel — Labor Relations

Randi S. Lewis
Criminology

Tracy M. Leyden
Zoology/Pre-Med

Sharon F. Lieberman
Psychology

Patti Ann Line
Animal Science

John R. Link
Zoology

Sophia Liplewsky
Russian

Jeffrey S. Lisabeth
Government — Politics

Elaine D. Lizzo
RTVF

Joyce L. Lockard
Early Childhood Educ.

Nancy Ann Logsdon
Secretarial Education

Cynthia E. Long
Journalism

Patricia A. Long
Textile Marketing

William Long
Voc. Agriculture Educ.

Lou

Jahn Laughridge
Art History

Carrol Lu
Castume

Barbara Lucas
Jaurnalism

Alice Luck
Russian

Annette Ludwick
Studio Art

Deborah Luongo
Physical Education

Linda Lyan
Animal Science

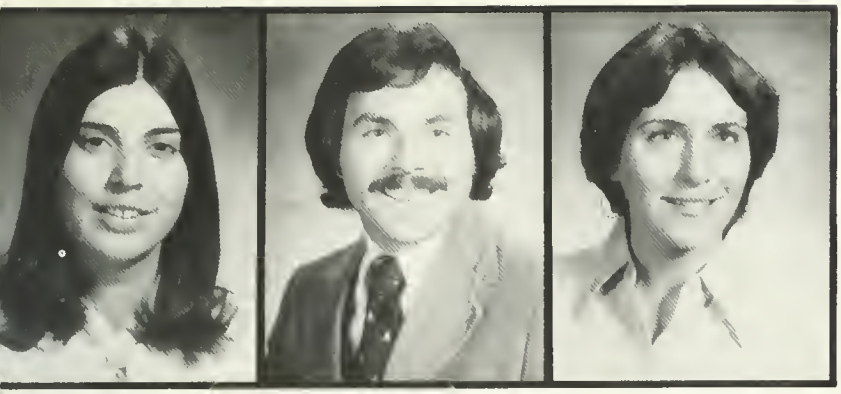
Abdul Macauley
Economics

Lynne MacCracken
Recreation

Mark MacDougall
Accounting

Brian Mack
Economics

McC



Mary Ellen Mackinnan
History

James Magee III
English

Faith Magyar
Library Science

Brenda Makins
Criminalogy

Debbie Malinawski
Hearing — Speech Sciences

Claire Mallay
Hearing — Speech Sciences

Sandra Mallory
RTVF

Ann Manheimer
Elementary Education

Barbara Mann
Studia Art

Leslie Manning
Gavernment — Palitics

Rick Mariner
Industrial Arts

Patricia Marney
Hame Economics Educ.

Rosemary Martin
Psychalogy

Rabert Max
Accounting

Dwight Mayberry
Special Education

Maureen McCamley
Chemistry

Gwendolyn McClung
Agranamy

Rick McClure
RTVF

McC

Robin L. McCool
Sociology

Tom McCullough
Morketing

Joanne E. McGoogan
Sociology

Wayne J. McMohon II
Electrical Engineering

Robert F. McMican, Jr.
Mechonical Engineering

Glendo L. McNoir
Government — Politics

Lynette M. McRae
Accounting

Corolyn McRoy
RTVF

Morilyn McRoy
Fomily Studies

Peter S. Meosday
Government — Politics

Kittimo Mekhoyorojananon
Personnel — Public Rel.

Mil

Debbie L. Meltzer
Moth Educotion

Ira J. Mendelsohn
Sociology

Donna M. Metcolf
Mgmt. Sci. — Statistics

Goyle Ann Metcolf
Accounting

Jonn L. Meyerson
FMCD

Steven Michaels
English

Ari M. Michelsen
Conservation — Resource Mgmt.

Mollie M. Miedzinski
Microbiology

Cheryl K. Mielke
History

Michoel R. Mikesh
Aerospoce Engineering

Blair J. Miller
Zoology

Debro G. Miller
Psychology

Ellen S. Miller
Sociology

Iro S. Miller
Psychology

James W. Miller
Biochemistry

Mil

Mary Miller
Accounting

Ron Miller
Economics

Andrea Miner
Psychology

Hugh Mitchell
Economics

Constance Mitchell
Journalism

Sondi Mohr
Home Economics Educ.

Thereso Monego
Chemistry

Colvin Moody
Criminology

James Moron
Electricol Engineering

Martha Moron
Conservation

Rose Morino
Journalism

Emily Morris
Sociology

Micheol Morrison
Electricol Engineering

Suson Morstein
Microbiology

Solly Moser
Elementary Educotion

Suson Moses
English Educotion

Lindo Moskin
Dietetics

Ion Moss
Morketing — Bus. Mgmt.

John Mothersole
Economics

Noy

David Mott
History

Darby Mudana
French

Sam Murick
Public Relations

Saphia Nakanechny
Advertising Design

Rolf Nelsan
Horticulture

Jeffrey Neuman
Accounting

Mory Ann Nichols
Family Studies

Mana Naarman
Business Management

Brenda Norman
Accounting

Margoret Nortan
Advertising Design

William Nastrand
Government — Politics

Micheal Novak
Biochemistry

Martha Noyes
Hearing — Speech Sciences

Nuc

Anne T. Nucci
Microbiology

Nse B. Obong
Mechanical Engineering

Susan A. O'Connor
Geography

Robert D. O'Donnell
Moth — Computer Science

Nwongaji Ogbonno
Textile — Apparel

Andrew A. Okuome
Accounting — Economics

Yvette M. O'Neol
English

Morgie M. O'Neill
FMCD

Carol Lynn Oren
Business

Pas

Renee M. Organ
Dramatic Art

Joseph J. Origlio
Geography

Renee F. Orlove
Special Education

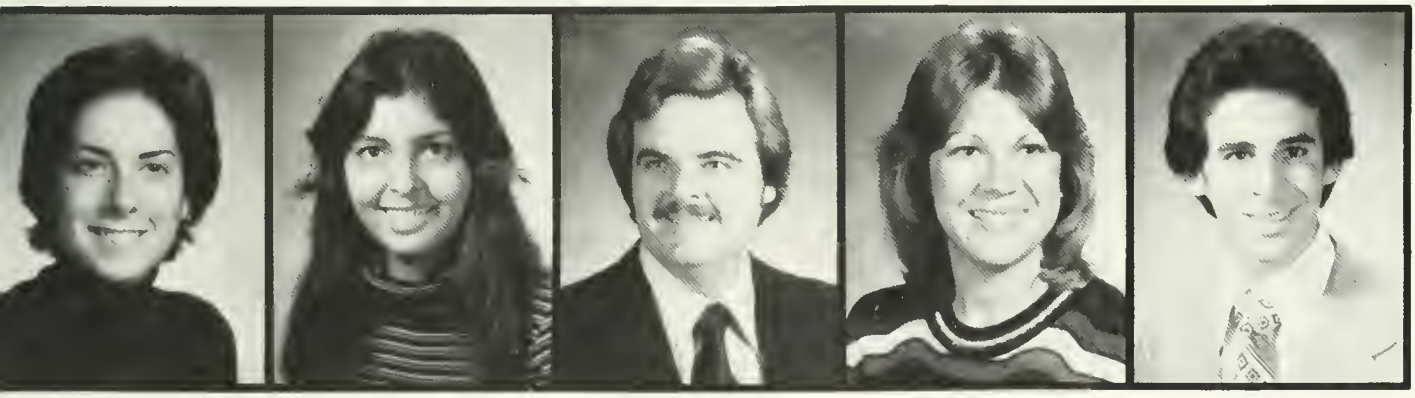
Joy A. Orlow
Sociology

Jeffrey Ousborne
Electrical Engineering

Richard S. Ousley
Microbiology

Lawrence C. Overby
Economics

Gregory Owens
Sociology



Ellen T. Ozur
Psychology

Sudesh Pobla
Psychology

Charles E. Packett
Bus. Mgmt. — Marketing

Joan R. Pakulla
Personnel — Labor Rel.

Donald J. Paris
Accounting

Celeste Parker
Criminology

Leslie P. Parmentier
Textiles

Douglas C. Parrish
Economics — GVPT

Jonathan M. Parrish
Chemistry

Janice Passo
Government — Politics

Pat

Vincent Paterna
Jaurnalism

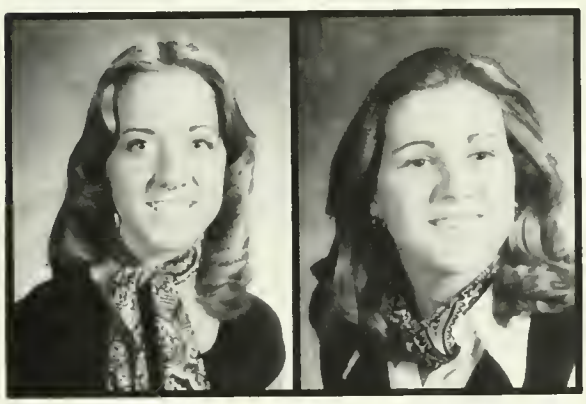
Rabin Pata
Family Studies

Raymand Pattersan
RTVF

Stephen Paul
Urban Studies

Jahn Paulas
RTVF

Turgut Pence
Business



Eva Peratina
English Education

Priscilla Peregay
Palitical Science

Rana Pearlman
Marketing

Rebecca Peterman
Early Childhood Educ.

Mark Petersen
Biachemistry Educ.

Jeanne Phelan
IFSM

Diane Pickeral
Library Science

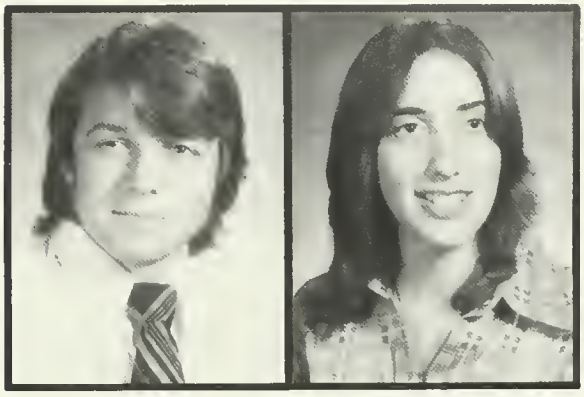
Pot

Morgie L. Pincus
Personnel

Anita C. Pinnes
Transportotion

Kevin S. Pippin
Mechanical Engineering

Potricia M. Pittorelli
Psychology



Joseph M. Pocius
Zoology

Joon Pogerman
English Educotion

Leonord Polocheck
Zoology

Ken D. Polcok
Civil Engineering

Richard S. Pollack
Business — Management

Gilbert M. Polt
Government — Politics

Edyth Porton
Government — Politics

Dovid Posner
Accounting

Ann M. Potosky
Mothematics

Renee Potosky
Government — Politics

Mary Ann Poulos
Economics

Beth F. Pripstein
English

Margaret C. Proctor
Textiles — Apparel

Richard Proctor
Economics

Norman E. Pruitt
Journalism

Joyce E. Rabin
Elementary Education

Alisa P. Raimen
Psychology

Mary Irine Raley
Geography

Russel E. Rankin
Law Enforcement

Buel S. Roshbaum
Microbiology

Jeff Rothner

Rosalind R. Reagin
RTVF

Harry J. Rebbert
Chemical Engineering

Esther Marie Rector
Law Enforcement

Michael N. Redmond
Political Science

Michele C. Reid
Accounting

Roberta B. Reed
History

Ellen M. Reeves
Special Education

Timothy Regan
Civil Engineering

Ric

Rose Marie Reid
Jaurnalism

Thomas Reio
Horticulture

Wil Reisinger
Agronomy

Joan S. Remnick
Persannel — Labar

Wendy Reznick
Hearing — Speech Sciences

John D. Rhaad Jr.
Civil Engineering

Janis A. Rhoades
Speciol Education

Charles R. Richardsan
General Studies

Sheilo R. Ricks
Business

Rif

Marilyn L. Rifkin
Family Studies

Cheryl Ringler
Hearing — Speech Sci.

Poul M. Riordon
English Educotion

Dovid M. Rivello
Law Enforcement

Joimison M. Roberts
Psychology

Tayloria A. Robinson
FMCD

Mory Comillo Rodgers
Criminology

Gwendolyn Roebuck
Special Education

Mary Ellen Romano
Family Studies

Potricio Romero
General Studies

Ronald Rose
Psychology

Ellen A. Rosen
Early Childhood Educ.

Joan Rosenberg
FMCD

Rub

Jules H. Rosenberg
History

Elliott Rosengarten
Zoology

Mork J. Rosenstein
Business — Administration

Vernon L. Ross
Psychology

Robert F. Rossomondo
Government — Politics

Karen S. Roth
Heoring — Speech Sciences

Audrey R. Rothstein
Journalism

James A. Royal
Geography

Deborah B. Rubin
Microbiology

Rud

James E. Rudalph
Business — Management

Timmy F. Ruppersberger
Gavernment — Politics

Debarah Ruth
Journalism

William R. Ruvinsky
Computer Science

Javid Saadian
Accounting

Arline V. Sagisi
General Business

Pietra L. Salatti
Criminalagy

Bannie D. Salzman
Hame Ecanamics Educ.

Sch

Barbara H. Sandler
Hearing — Speech Sciences

Isabel A. Santa Maria
French

Marsha A. Satisky
Journalism

Michael P. Saulsbury
Accounting

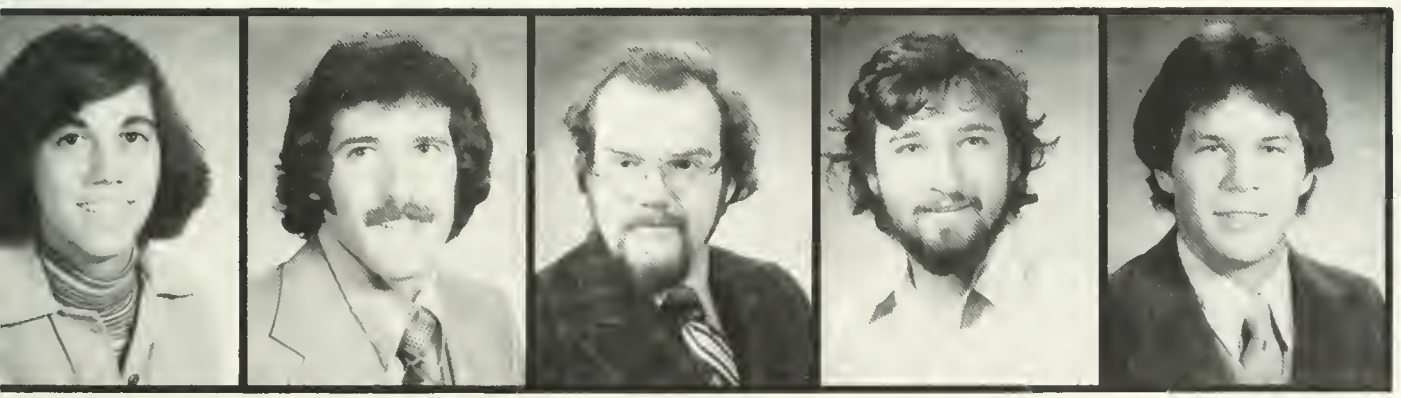
James Saunders
Zoology

Jill M. Saunders
Family Studies

Pamela F. Saylar
Special Education

Susan Scheinman
Journalism

Annette L. Schettina
Hearing — Speech Sci.



Eve M. Schindler
Special Education

Steven Schlafstein
Biochemistry

Philip Schlickenmaier
Advertising

Andy Schlosser
Mechanical Engineering

Joseph J. Schleuter
Geography

Jamie S. Schlussel
Hearing — Speech Sci.

Katherine M. Schmid
Biochemistry

Ann Schmidt
Interior Design

Carol Schmidt
Textiles — Apparel

Sally T. Schmidt
BGS

Marianne J. Schmitt
Government — Politics

Lowrence J. Schnoubelt
Batany

Robert M. Schaenhaut
Accounting

Scatt H. Schreibstein
Jaurnolism

Debbie S. Shuman
Theropeutic Recreatian

Leigh A. Schuyler
Health Caunseling

Jeffrey L. Schwob
Civil Engineering

Jahn Schwanke
General Agriculture

Audrey M. Schwartz
RTVF

Cindy M. Schwartz
English Education

Mark S. Schweizer
Zoology

Randy L. Scatt
Generol Business

Sanford A. Sealfon
Tronsportotion

Jeanne Sebastiono
Fashian Illustratian

Linda Seff
RTVF

She

Barbara E. Seibert
Journalism

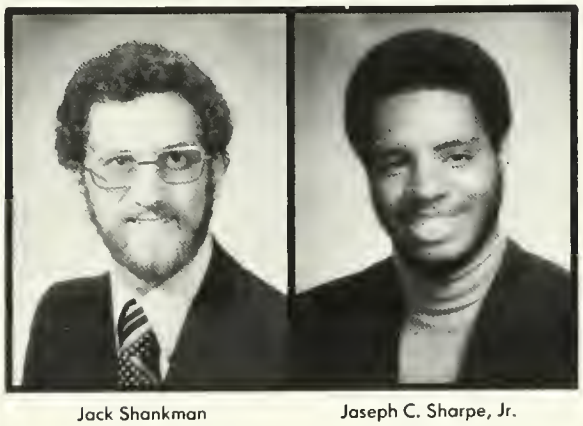
Gary Seiden
Zaalagy

David Selig
Psychalagy

William J. Selle
Gavernment

Patricia Setzke
Studio Art

Thomas W. Shamp
Bialagical Sciences



Jack Shankman
Industrial Technalagy

Jaseph C. Sharpe, Jr.
Sacialagy

Marikay Shaw
Criminalagy

William Lacey Shaw
Finance

Karen Shawver
Dietetics

Michael S. Shedler
Accounting

Jill H. Sheinberg
Gavernment — Politics

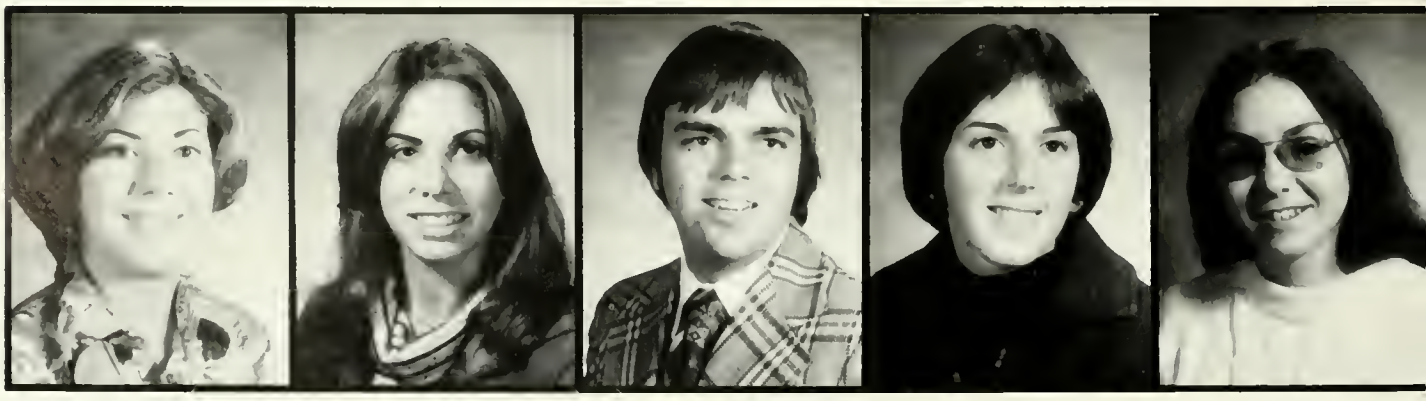
She

David C. Shepard
Psychology

Kathleen A. Sherman
Canservatian

James Shultz
Biachemistry — Chemistry

Marvin H. Siegelbaum
Zaalogy



Renee J. Silver
American Studies

Rabin Silver
Hearing — Speech Sciences

Van S. Silver
General Studies

Laurie Silverman
Speech — Heoring Sciences

Janet M. Simmons
Studio Art

Som

Margaret L. Sims
FMCD

Monica L. Sims
General Studies

Janice L. Singley
Harticulture

Mary C. Slater
Dance

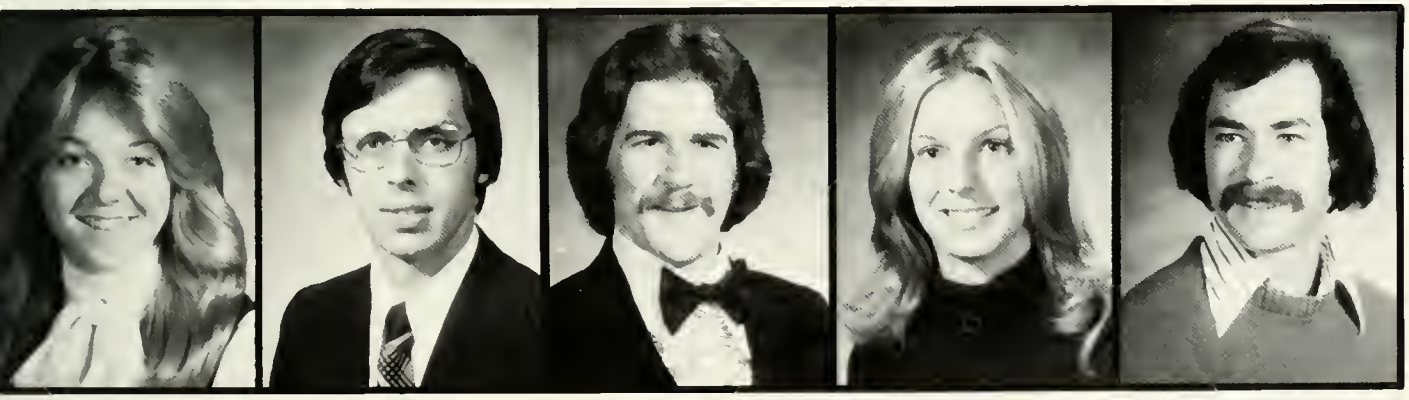
Larry Slutsky
Accounting

Lari Small
Psychology

Mike K. Small
Low Enforcement

Alethia Dee Smith
Hearing — Speech Sci.

Alisan Smith
Advertising Design



Brenda Smith
Criminalogy

Bruce E. Smith
Marketing

David B. Smith
Music Educatian

Nancy B. Smith
Journalism

Nelsan D. Snyder
Jaurnalism

Phyllis B. Snyder
Health

Randall L. Snyder
Accounting

Diane L. Salaman
Early Childhaad Educ.

Jerri L. Salomon
Histary

Bernadette H. Samerville
English

Som

Matthew L. Samers
Marketing

Thomas E. Spangler
RTVF

Debra J. Spear
Psychalagy

Kenneth Spearman
Accounting

Sally G. Spees
Psychalagy

Mark E. Spier
Micrabialagy

Vickie G. Spiezle
Special Education

Vicki Spinelli
Journalism

Jeanne-Marie Staab
Home Economics

Nancy K. Stamm
Recreatian

Scott R. Stanley
Agranamy

Sul

Susan Stearman
Computer Science

Eliot J. Steel
Accounting

Judith A. Stein
Biachemistry

Robert A. Stein
RTVF

Wallace J. Stephens
English

Barbara M. Stern
Early Childhood Educ.

Felicia A. Stevens
Criminalogy

Pamela A. Stevens
Elementary Education

Flora A. Stewart
Afro-American Studies

Linda A. Stigen
Sociology

Gail Stotsky
Psychology

Anne Strees
Economics

James M. Strus
Political Science

Carol L. Suec
Kinesiology

Gail Suenson
Journalism

James E. Sullivan
Biachemistry

Mary C. Sullivan
Hearing — Speech Sciences

Rita Sullivan
Law Enforcement

Sul

Helen L. Sullivan
Personnel — Labor Rel.

Ragnar N. Sundstrom
General Studies

Ronald Sussman
English

Jan Sutherland-Starr
Photojournalism

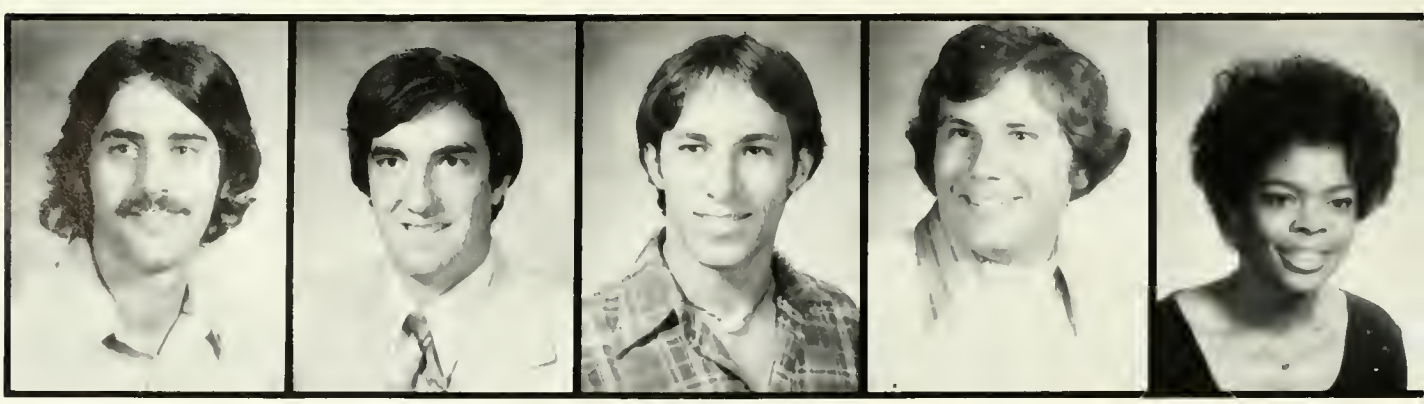
Bob Swanson
Criminology

Stephen J. Tarafas
Russian

Debra Tari
International Relations

Marlene E. Tauber
Elementary Education

Mary Jane Taylor
Psychology



David M. Temin
Government — Politics

Edward F. Tennant
Business — Mgmt.

James R. Thein
Urban Studies

Glenn D. Therres
Zoology

Marie A. Thomas
Government

Tho

Shoran A. Thomas
Business Management

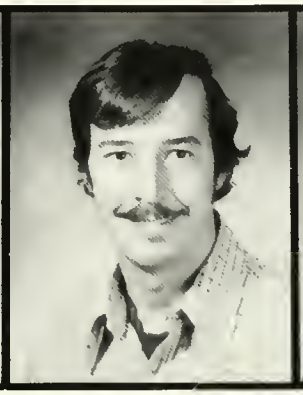
Weldan G. Thamas
Urban Studies

Eileen M. Thampsan
Textiles — Apparel

Suzanne Thampson
Business Statistics

Angelo E. Tilley
Afra-American Studies

Warren Tilley
Sacial Sciences

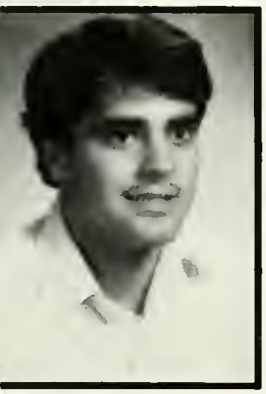


John Tipswood
Industrial Arts Education

James D. Tall
Gavernment — Palitics

Susan C. Tarchinsky
Speech — Cammunicatians

Charles H. Towsan
Advertising



Ralph F. Travellin
Accaunting

Tso

Harvey Tsai
Finonce

David G. Turek
Chemical Engineering

Wonda L. Turmon
Criminology

Charlie A. Twigg
Electrical Engineering

William E. Uber III
Anthropology

Jorge R. Urrutia

Linda D. Usilton
Speech — Communication

Peter R. Von Allen, Sr.
Studio Art

Richard Vonce
Business

Bella Von Sickle
Special Education

Peter D. Vieth
RTVF

War

Barbara Vintan
Agriculture

Kendra Ja Vintan
Animal Science

Fredric W. Vagelgesang
Ecanamics

Dennis I. Valcjak
Management

Barbara A. Wagar
Marketing

Kevin L. Wagner
Personnel — Labar Rel.

Phylyp A. Wagner
Accaunting

David L. Waldenberg
Accaunting

Rasemary Walker
RTVF

D. Genevieve Wallace
Persannel — Public Rel.

Steven J. Waller
Biachemistry

Susan J. Wallis
Special Educatian

Sherry K. Wallman
Criminalagy

Debra H. Walner
General Studies

Janet S. Walsh
Special Educatian

Charles L. Walthall
Geagraphy

Don B. Warner
Business Management

Ranald P. Warrick
General Business

Was

Teri Washabough
Recreation

Sandy R. Wasserstein
Government

Mattie L. Watkins
Education — Library Sci.

Marjorie H. Wax
Consumer Economics

Nancy L. Webster
Personnel — Labor Rel.

Susan D. Weil
Psychology

Cindy Weiner
Elementary Education

David J. Weir
Law Enforcement

Toby S. Weisfeld
Speech Communication

Lisa J. Weisman
Microbiology

Elnora L. Welbeck
Applied Design

Diane M. Wells
Early Childhood Educ.

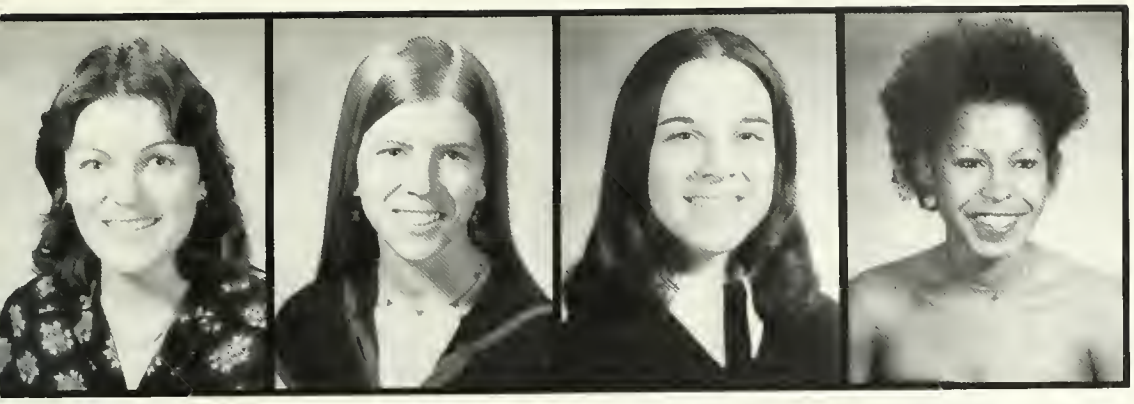
Tina M. Werner
Hearing — Speech Sci.

Robert B. West
Government

Helene S. Wexler
Accounting

Pamela J. Wheeless
Geology

Wil



Julia M. Whitcomb
Sociology

Karen White
Management Sciences

Brenda G. Whitehead
Criminology

Valerie F. Whitmore
RTVF

Denise L. Whitmyer
Sociology

Tom D. Wieland
Biochemistry

Gail I. Wilhelm
Animal Science

Arleethia J. Wilkinson
Sociology

Diane Willard
Marketing

Jeanne Willett
Accounting

Wil

Albert Williams
Journalism

Stephanie C. Williams
Advertising

Mary A. Wilson
Russion

Elizabeth Winslaw
Special Education

Henry M. Wixon
Zoalogy

Kin-Ting Wong
Electrical Engineering

Wai-Man Wang
Computer Science

Mary D. Woodard
Spanish

Joyce A. Woadington
Journalism

Mory Jo Wartman
English

Mary B. Wright
History

Zwe

Rabert L. Wyks
Journalism

Susan B. Yoblon
Generol Business

Rick M. Yoffe
Morketing

Pamela Wai-Ping Yon
Physics

Jerold H. Yatt
Government — Politics

Mary E. Young
Morketing

Venus Yaung
Sociology

Gole J. Zoentz
Business Administrotion

Brion C. Zeichner
Entomology

Vicki Zeller
Psychology

Phyllis Zilber
Zoology

Gory Zimberg
English

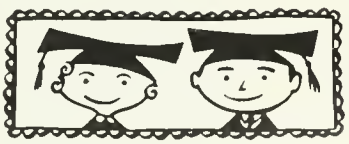
Liso E. Zimmermon
Educotion

Debbie A. Zirk
Biologicol Sciences

Debro Ziskind
Eorly Childhoad Educ.

Kathryn A. Zukasky
Drama

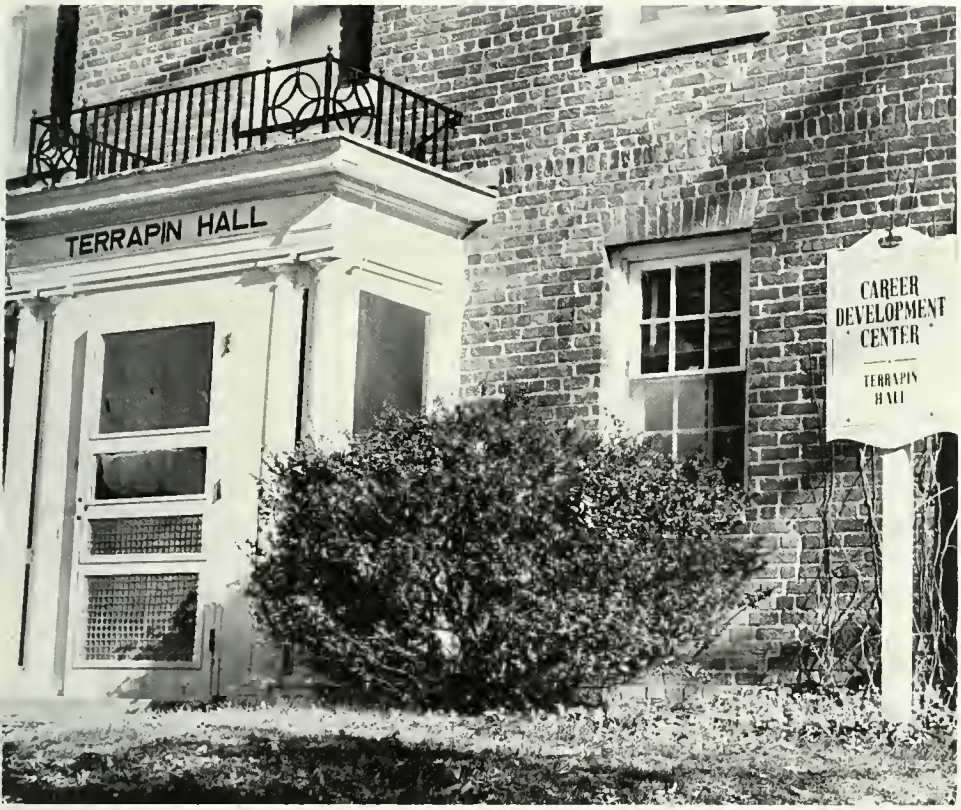
Wendy J. Zweig
Accounting



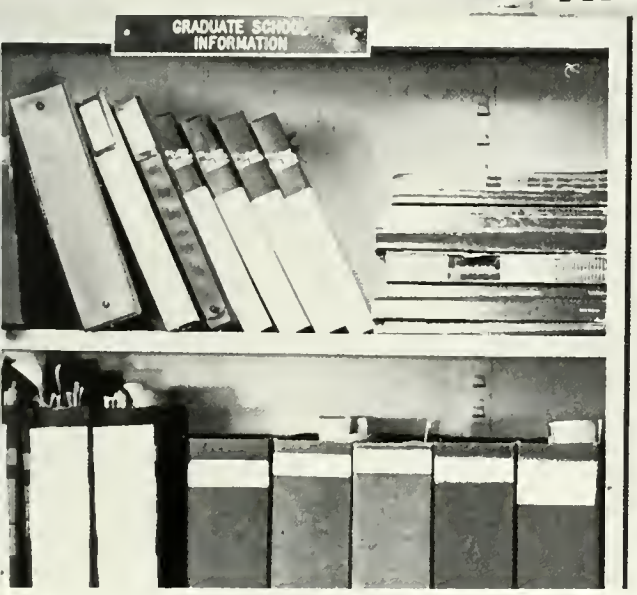
They did it!

What now?

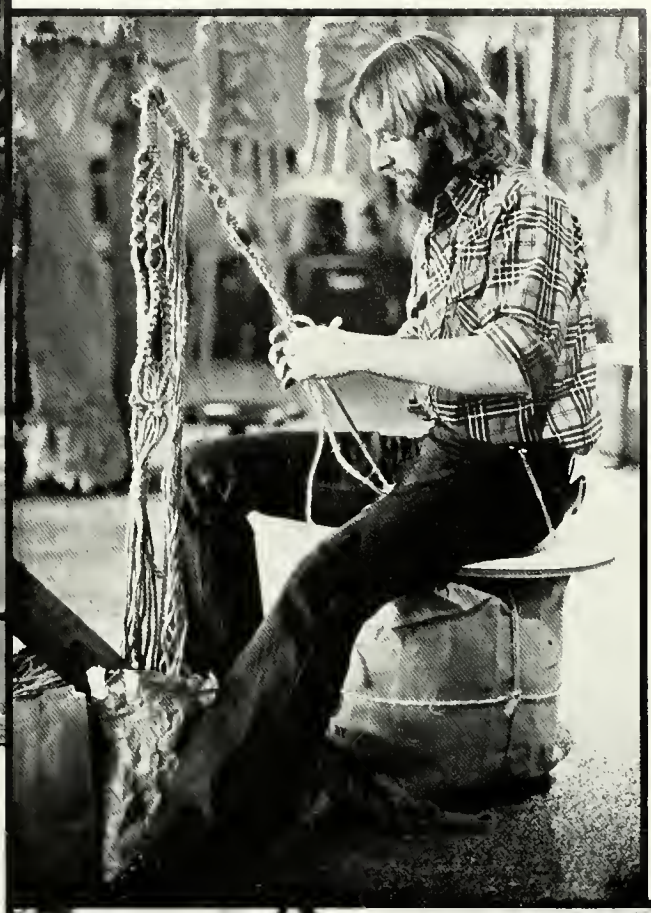
Representatives from various businesses and organizations congregated in the Student Union Grand Ballroom during career week to inform students of career opportunities.



Terrapin Hall's career library contains volumes of job openings, career opportunities, graduate school information and general reference sources for career choice suggestions.



UMportium Your one stop shopping on campus 454-3222



norman e. pruitt

diversions

Dancers Against Cancer

One weekend last October, Phi Sigma Delta sponsored its seventh annual marathon dance. Originally, proceeds from the marathons were donated to the Muscular Dystrophy Foundation, but for the past four years they have been given to the American Cancer Society.

Last year's marathon drew 5,000 spectators to Ritchie Coliseum, all eager to watch 46 determined couples dance, march, strut and wheeze against cancer. A whopping $40,000 was collected for the cause.

Rest up, because you're all invited next year!

Vegetarian Cooking

In front of the Student Union, students are often drawn to an area under the trees where Hari Krishna dispense fruit and invitations to their vegetarian cooking class.

There, Hari Krishna welcome the regulars and the curious with discussions of the higher plane of consciousness which can be obtained by adopting a vegetarian diet. The talk is followed by food.

A Dahl consisting of beans and vegetables, followed by saffron rice, buckwheat cakes, cauliflower fried with chick pea flour, chick peas with spices, milk candy, and tammarond tea make a delicious meal.

Hal

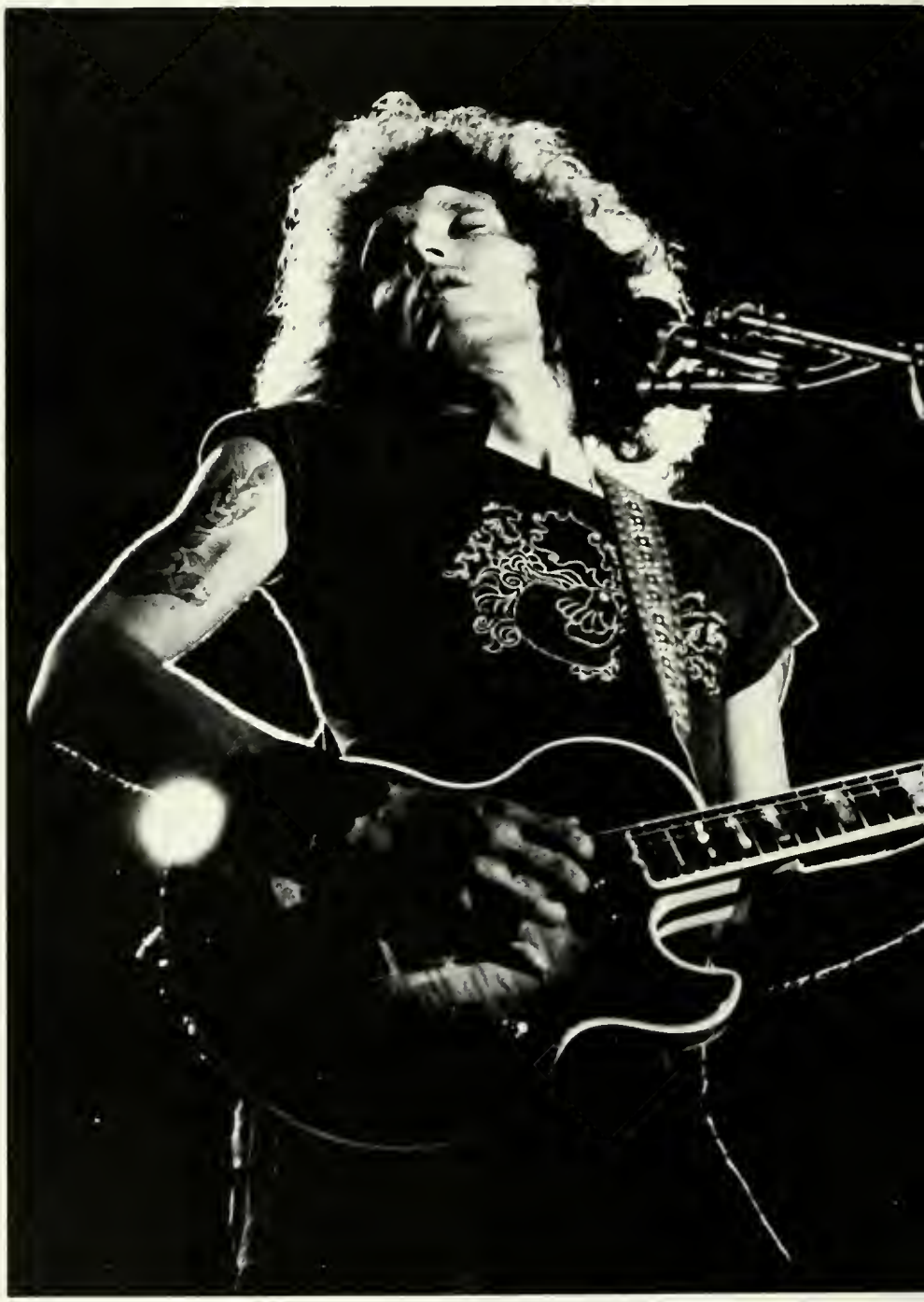
oween

Lincoln

Macbeth

norman pruitt

Hot Tuna



HOT

Stokely Carmichael

Stressing audience participation, Stokely Carmichael conducted a speaking session in which emotions ran high.

He spoke of the exploitation which still oppresses Black people, and from which organization is their only release.

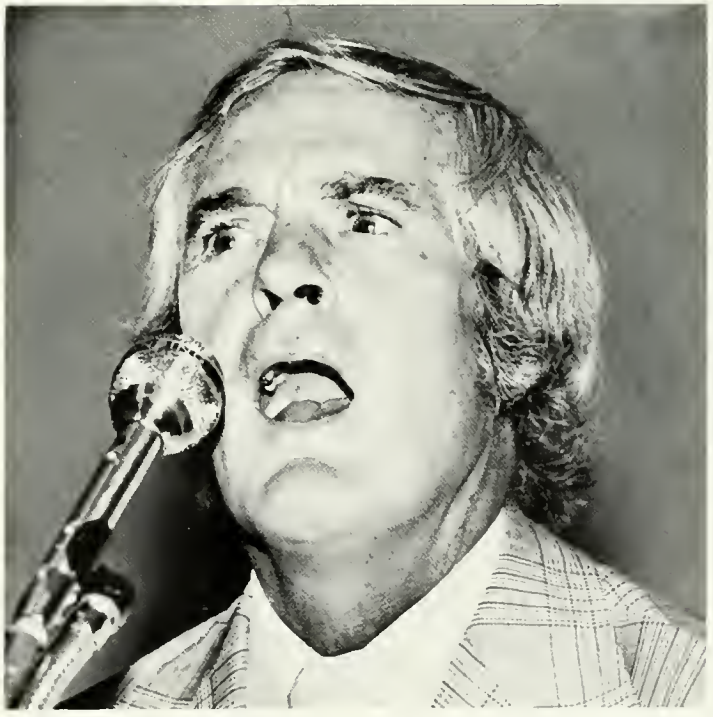
Carmichael suggested song lyrics as an effective form of communication to organize people. The enemy must then be identified and fought with a carefully planned course of action if oppression of Blacks is to cease. Carmichael defined this enemy as "racist imperialism," and said that to overthrow it, Blacks must work from without and within.

Realizing that this procedure takes time, Carmichael emphasized that the speed with which victory comes is not the major issue. Struggle is. The only way for Blacks to progress, he said, is to realize that the struggle is a constant one, and to join in combating exploitation.

Research with hallucinogenic drugs and the "serene stupidity" of Hinduism are behind Timothy Leary now. Last October he spoke futuristically about living in space.

Leary's new philosophy pictures planets as mere way-stations in future human space travel. Space is man's natural habitat, says Leary, and the radical technological developments of recent years should soon convince the rest of us of this fact.

"I just want to make you think," Leary said. "This is my job as a philosopher."

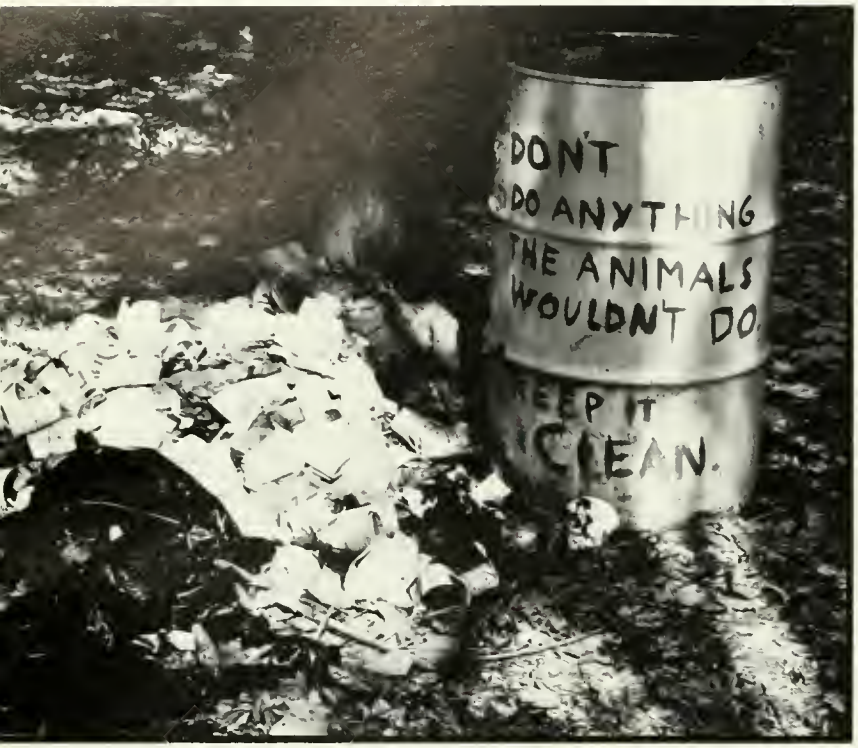


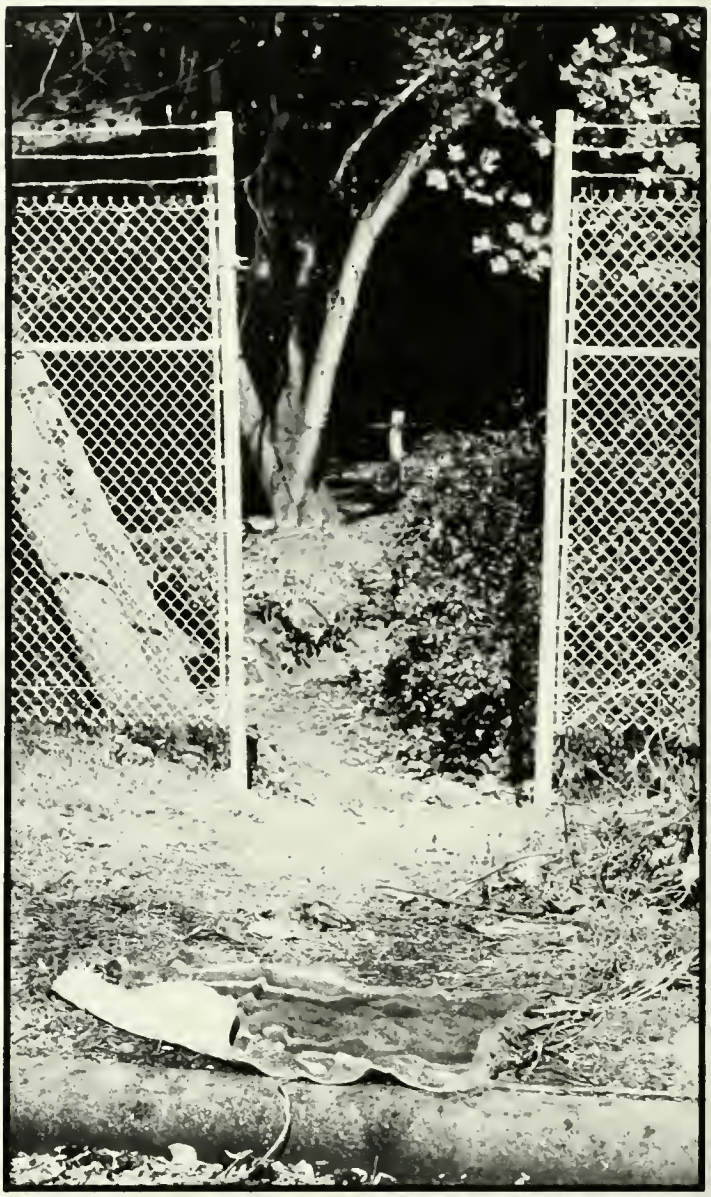
Timothy Leary

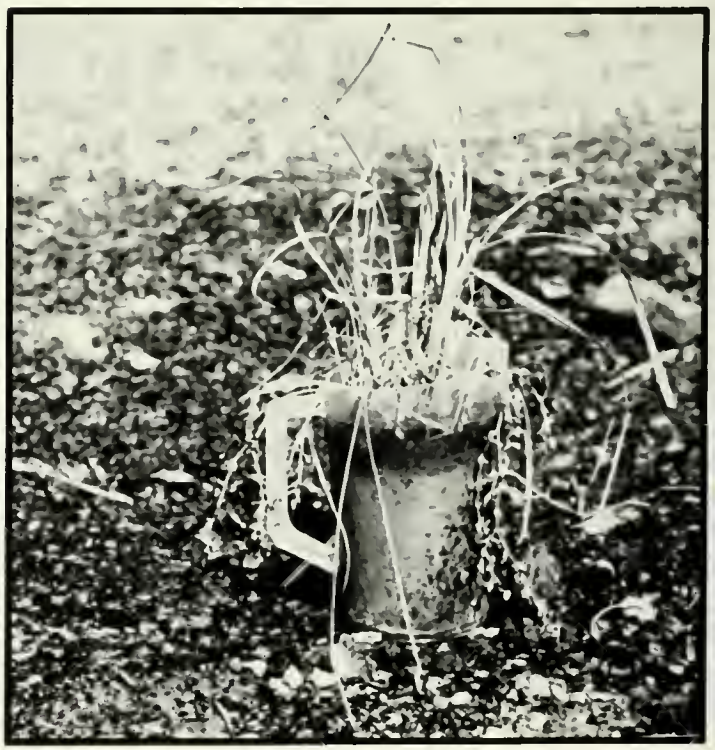
— norman e. pruitt

Company

Welcome to People's Park







The University Commuters Association worked to have an area north of the complexes designated as a place away from the traffic and confusion of the rest of the campus. People's Park was created so there would be a natural escape from crowds and pavement. However, shoddy upkeep and careless visitors have taken their toll.

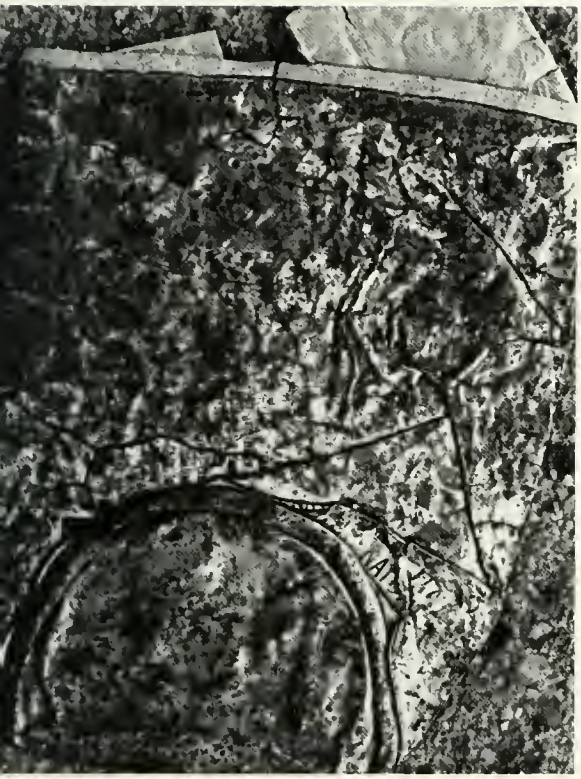
jan starr

Queen

Hot L Baltimore

Your one stop shopping on campus. 454-3222 UMporium

Cans



frank fierstein

Hansel and Gretel

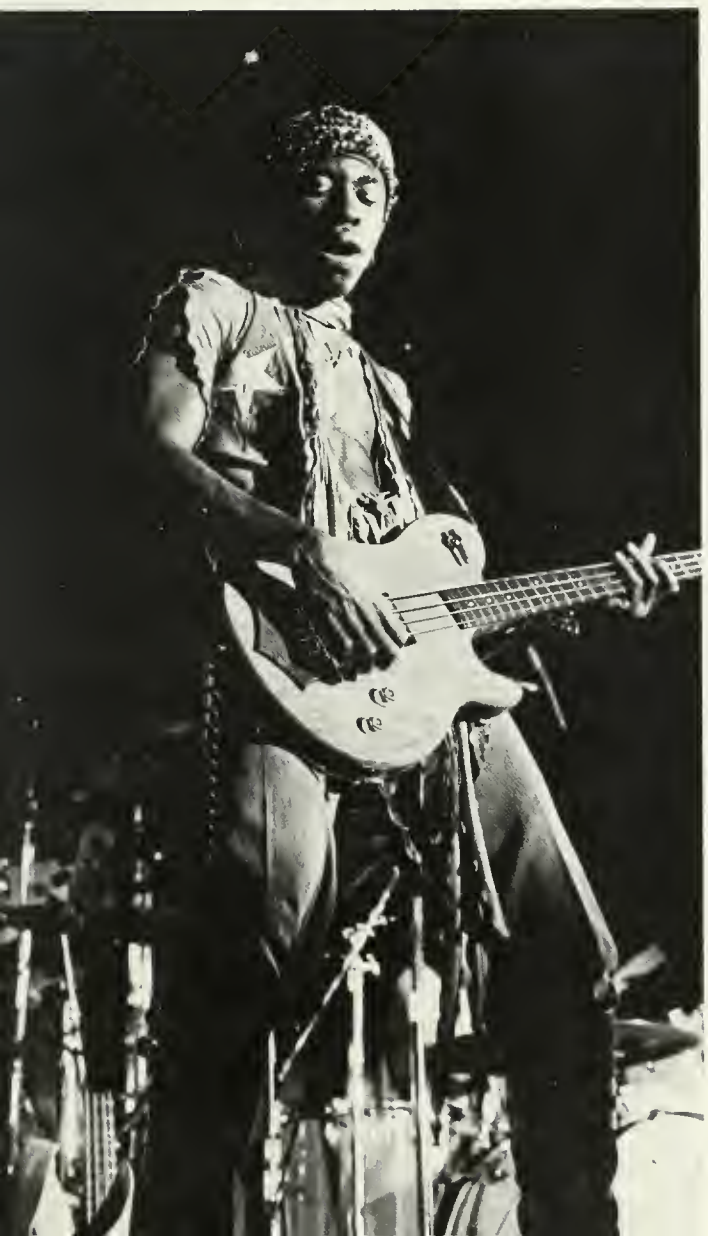
Oh Virginia!

Skip Mahoney and the Jimmy Caslon Bunch

Robert Palmer

Band Night

Parliament Funkadelics



Shall we dance?

USSR Olympic Gymnastics Team

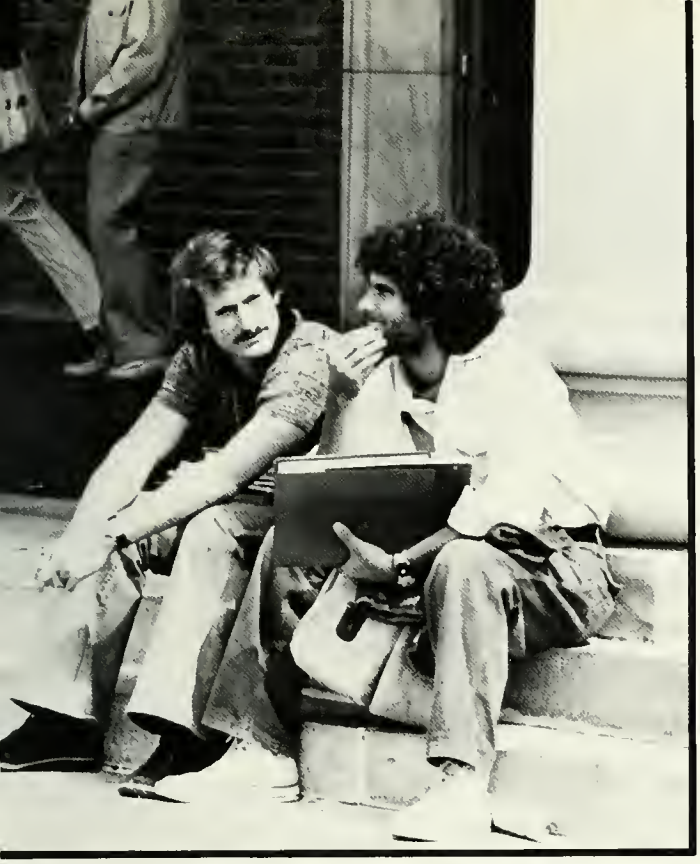
norman e. pruitt

frank fierstein

"Smash capitalism, build socialism" says the Maryland Food Co-op.

VARSITY G

teri daubner



Your one stop shopping on campus. 454-3222 UMporium

Stagga Lee

It was a cloudy day in September, but Iota Phi Theta fraternity brought a little sunshine to the mall when it sponsored a drama presentation by the Everyman Street Theater Company.

The Company, composed of night school students from the D.C. area, sang and danced its way through a two-hour presentation of STAGGA LEE, a play about the "baddest black dude in D.C." With just a minimum amount of props and a maximum amount of creativity the Company managed to turn the passerby into a laughing, clapping, stationary audience.

Ladie's
Toilet

all together now

Sigma Delta Tau

Delta Phi Epsilon

Kappa Delta

Phi Delta Theta

Alpha Kappa Alpha

Kappa Kappa Gamma

Alpha Xi Delta

Alpha Epsilon Pi

Kappa Alpha

Kappa Alpha Theta

Sigma Nu

Alpha Omicron Pi

Pi Beta Phi

Alpha Phi

Pan Hellenic

1977 TERRAPIN

Susan Reinsel, layaut editor

Frank Fierstein, photagrapher

Norman Pruitt, photography editor

Merri Klinefelter, photographer

Janene Sutherland Starr, photographer

Diane Lynne, business manager

Therese Daubner, photographer

Carol Strohecker, editor-in-chief

Leonard Caro, managing editor

the diamondback

AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT NEWSPAPER, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND--COLLEGE PARK

Adam Pertman, Editor-In-Chief

T. D. Lachman, Managing Editor

Rick Schmidt, News Editor

Alan Sea, Managing Editor

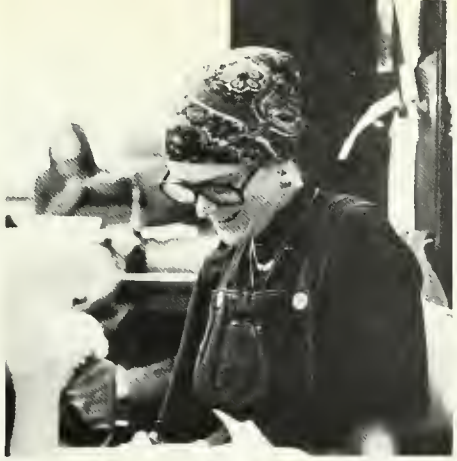
Randall Roberts, Photo Editor

Vince Paterno, Co-Sports Editor

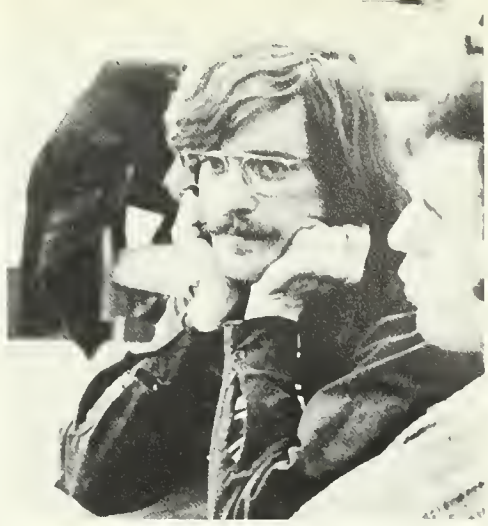
Warren Fiske, Daily Editor

Steve Gross, Advertising Manager

Suzan Richmand, Features Editar



Judith Bro, Entertainment Editar



George Brandan, Asst. Managing Editar

Tom Kopsidelis, News Editar

Karen McDonough, Asst. News Editor

Mark Parker, Praductian Manager

Production

Caral Green, Head Typist

Pam Meeks, Paste-Up Artist

diamondback business and advertising staffs

Back (L-R): Gilbert Mead, Michael Fribush, Nancy Edelman, Stacey Silverman, Wanda Mushel, Steve Grass, Richard Stark, Jeff Peisach
Front: Debra DeBalt, Gary Weiner

Diana Vance, editar

Judith Harris

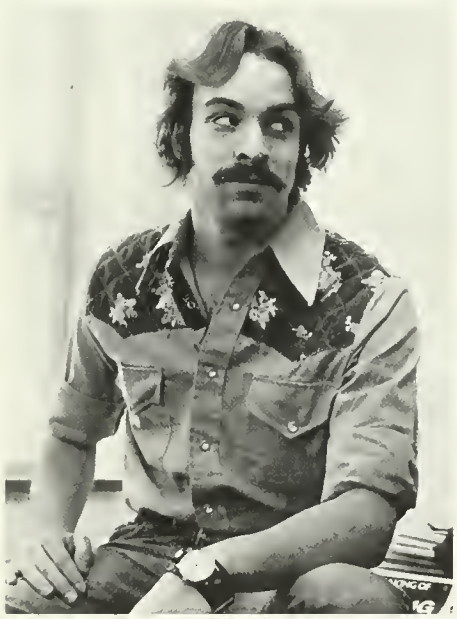
calvert

Linda Kreeble

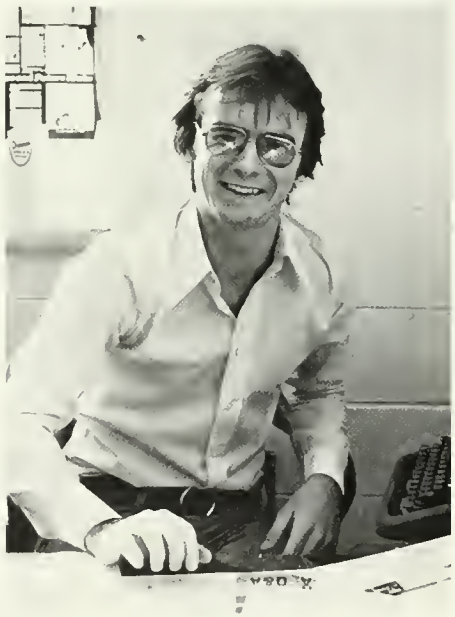
Bob Krontz, editor

Helene Wexler, business manager

Terry Roth



John Prichord

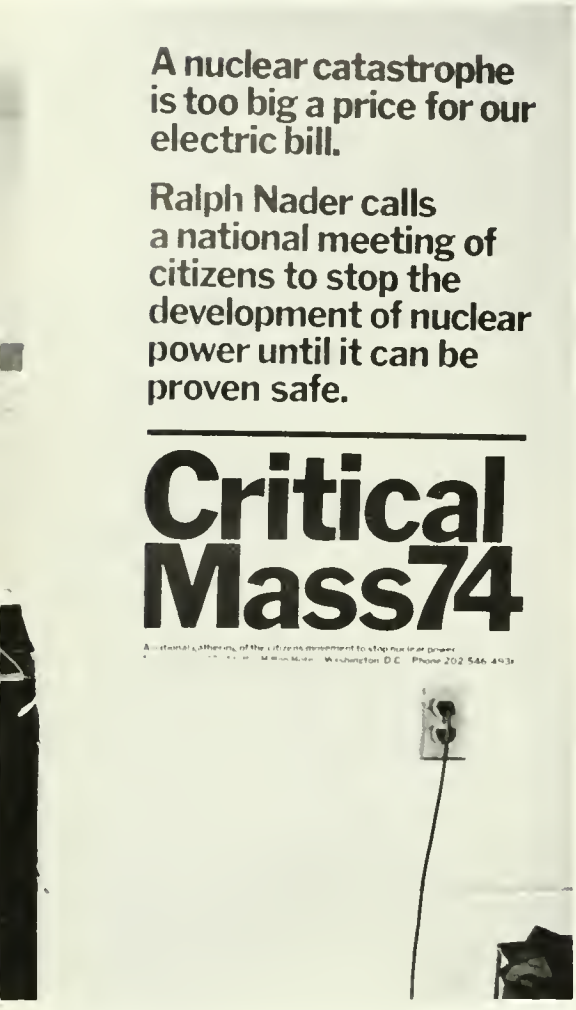


Mark Krom

argus

Merry Klinefelter, photo editor

MaryPIRG



The Maryland Public Interest Research Group is one of thirty state-wide, Nader-inspired organizations. Student volunteers, guided by a full time professional staff, use the legislative, judicial, and administrative processes at all levels of government to institute solutions to social problems.

MaryPIRG operates on the philosophy that, because the political process in our society is dominated by economic interests that pursue profits at the expense of public welfare, fundamental demands for consumer protection, personal freedom and dignity, environmental preservation and the other requisites of a decent society have not been satisfied.

Students who work with MaryPIRG learn the skills of research and investigation, public advocacy and community organization as an integral part of their education, and they often receive academic credit for their work. Under the sponsorship of a faculty member and the supervision of the MaryPIRG staff, they utilize internships, field work, independent studies, class projects and term papers to develop solutions to public problems.

"Initiative legislation" was one process researched this year. This process gives citizens the power to legislate laws themselves instead of being totally dependent on unresponsive representatives. The safety and costs of nuclear power were also researched this year, as well as utilities issues such as the wasteful excesses of energy required by large industries.*

Radio 65 WMUC

Seth Greenstein, program director
Tim Miner, music director

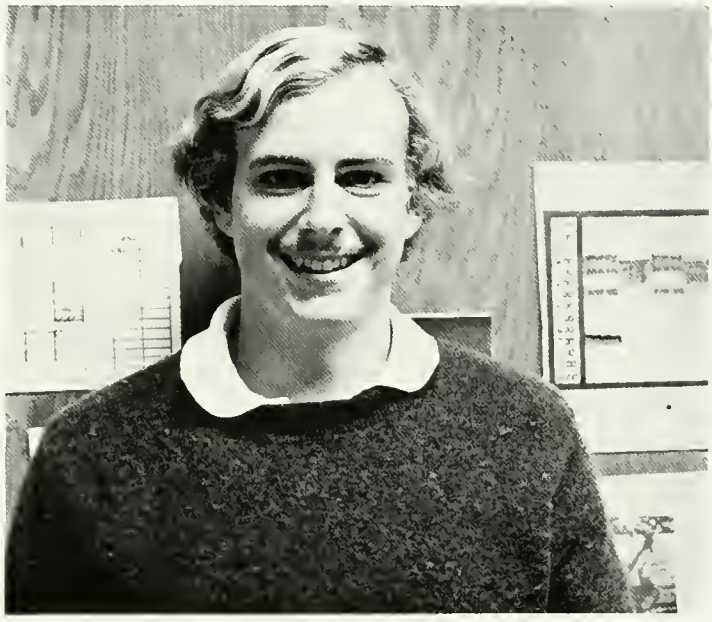
Audrey Korotkin, traffic director

*from a MaryPIRG descriptive statement

Dave Walter, general manager

Pete Hoover, chief engineer

Tom Dunlovey, news director



John Hollingsworth, sports director

Mike Halligan, business manager

Sandy Cook, sales manager

Black Student Union

Zack Kinney, president

Will Jones
Chairman, political education committee

SGA Cabinet

DWANIMIN THE RAM'S HORN, AFRICAN SYMBOL OF STRENGTH UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Black Explosion

Alex Thompson, photo editor

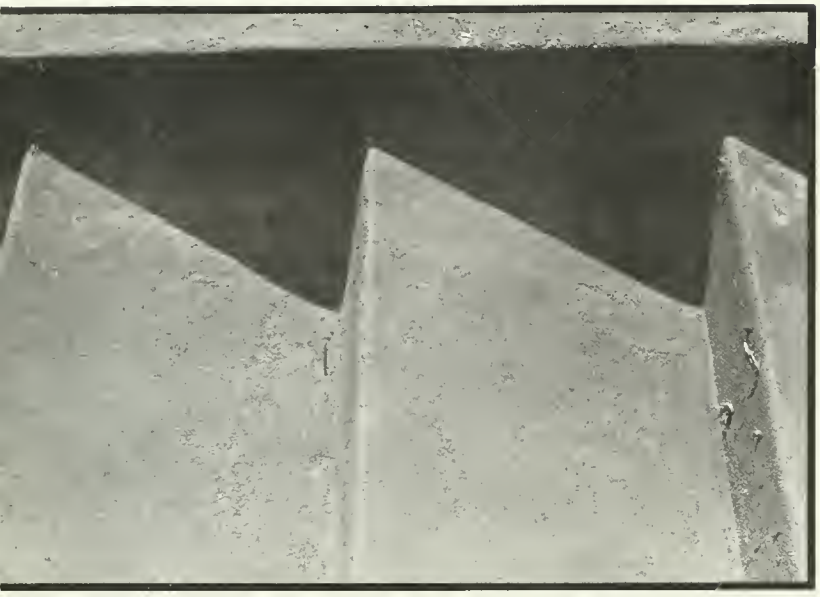
Bessie Davis, features editor

Jerome Ashton, editar-in-chief

Layout and managing editor Anthony Harris with reporter Eric Green

A student unit that has provided services to the graduation class — We wish you well — The Counseling Center, Shoemaker Building

the universe-ity



the 1975 ice-nine award*

"Now suppose," chortled Dr. Breed, enjoying himself, "that there were many possible ways in which water could crystallize, could freeze. Suppose that the sort of ice we skate upon and put into highballs – what we might call ice-one – is only one of several types of ice. Suppose water always froze as ice-one because it never had a seed to teach it how to form ice-two, ice-three, ice-four. . .? And suppose that there were one form, which we will call ice-nine, with a melting point of, let us say, one-hundred degrees Fahrenheit, or, better still, a melting point of one-hundred-and-thirty degrees."

"All right, I'm still with you," I said.

"Suppose that one threw a tiny seed of ice-nine, a new way for the atoms of water to stack and lock, to freeze, into the nearest puddle. . . ?"

"The puddle would freeze?" I guessed.

'And all the muck around the puddle?"

"It would freeze? What about the rivers and lakes the streams fed?"

"They'd freeze. But there is no such thing as ice-nine."

"And the oceans the frozen rivers fed?"

"They'd freeze, of course," he snapped. "I tell you again, it does not exist!"

"And the springs feeding the frozen lakes and streams, and all the water underground feeding the springs?"

"They'd freeze, damn it!" he cried.

"And the rain?"

"When it fell, it would freeze into hard little hobnails of ice-nine – and that would be the end of the world!"

Dr. Breed was mistaken about at least one thing: there was such a thing as ice-nine. And ice-nine was on earth.

— *Cat's Cradle,* Kurt Vonnegut.

reprinted by permission,
Delacorte Press, Dell Publishing Co., Inc.
New York
© 1963

On behalf of the next 10,000 generations of humans to inhabit Planet Earth, we would like to bestow this little snowman upon the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) of the United States of America, which, in the name of "clean energy," has already overseen the production of at least 400,000 tons of highly radioactive nuclear waste, now in storage at various locations in the U.S. There are many rare substances to be found in the AEC's highly specialized "garbage," but any one of them, taken alone, gives an idea of the AEC's remarkable achievement and demonstrates just how much the Commission deserves this year's Ice-Nine Award: one-millionth of one gram of the isotope Plutonium 239, for example, can cause lung cancer . . . one-thousandth of a gram will kill you (for comparison, an aspirin tablet equals one gram) . . . in a year's time, a single nuclear power plant creates about 6,000,000 grams of Plutonium 239. Then, of course, consider Iodine 129, with a "half-life" of 17 million years — if ingested, it collects in the thyroid gland and remains there forever, bombarding surrounding tissues with cancer-producing radiation. One might also mention Strontium 90, which accumulates in bone cells, and likewise Cesium 137, which emits radiation capable of penetrating anything short of a thick lead shield.

The Ice-Nine Award also shows our deep appreciation for the AEC's support of the Price-Anderson Act of 1957, a Federal law that restricts an electric power company's liabilities for a large-scale nuclear accident. A study commissioned and later suppressed by the AEC in 1965 showed that a major nuclear accident would kill 45,000 people immediately, seriously injure another 100,000 and would cause roughly 17-billion dollars damage. The AEC was talking about relatively small atomic power plants back then — a radiation leak of only one percent from the Barnwell Nuclear Fuel Plant in South Carolina (scheduled to begin operation in 1976) would permanently poison over 30,000 square miles of land, causing perhaps 10-billion dollars damage. The Price-Anderson Act limits liability for such a catastrophe to 560-million dollars, most of which would come from the Federal government. There remains the inevitability of less "serious" radiation — besides emissions from the plant itself, there will be a slow, constant leakage from truck and trains carrying nuclear materials to and from the Barnwell facility (one such shipment will originate in Portland, Oregon, following a route not yet publicly known).

Finally, we offer one more reason why the Atomic Energy Commission has undoubtedly earned its silent snowman: while responsibility for low-level waste lies with the increasing number of power companies producing it, the AEC has thoughtfully built enormous storage tanks for high-level wastes, locating them in unpopulated areas of the United States. The grim irony is that nothing, absolutely nothing can yet be done to deactivate what waits patiently inside the AEC's "trash cans"; no chemical or physical process has been devised to reduce its toxic strength, which will last for the next 250,000 years, and none of the dumping schemes so far proposed (ranging from huge missiles shot toward the sun to burial at sea) offer much hope of success.

The first accident at the AEC's main storage center near Hanford, Washington, occurred in 1973, when 115,000 gallons of liquid nuclear waste escaped into the soil (the leak went undetected for 51 days) . . . the second leak at Hanford happened in April of 1975 . . . according to estimates by the Federal government, by the year 2010 there will be 15 railroad cars moving radioactive materials somewhere in the U.S. at any one time, vulnerable to sabotage, theft, or derailment . . . the Oil, Chemical, and Gas Workers Union in 1975 warned of safety violations in an Oklahoma plutonium plant (twenty of 39 charges were substantiated by Federal investigators) . . . in 1974, an airport cargo-handler in Houston, Texas, burned his leg when a medical shipment of Molybdenum 99 leaked aboard a plane . . . two nuclear reactors were half-built before the AEC found out about earthquake faults beneath them . . .

It is simply a matter of time.

reprinted from the 1975-76 North Face Catalogue with permission of the North Face, 1234 5th Street, Berkeley, California 94710

An equally powerful piece could probably be written in favor of nuclear power. The AEC is no longer in existence; it was reorganized into the ERDA, (Energy Research and Development Agency) and the NRC (Nuclear Regulatory Commission). These organizations now have authority over energy matters.

But the fact remains that the problems mentioned in the "ice-nine" award are by no means solved. Spills and accidents still occur too frequently, (an explosion at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in Washington last August contaminated eight people), no way to dispose of the dangerous wastes has yet been devised, and nuclear power plants are springing up all over the country.

In addition to the obvious problems involving nuclear waste, questions about the viability of nuclear power as a source of energy can be raised. Fissionable material is not an everlasting resource. Like fossil fuels, it is finite. And our growing population uses increasingly more energy.

In discussing the Earth's energy resources for Scientific American magazine, M. King Hubbert said the world's consumption of fossil fuels during the past 110 years has been about 19 times greater than it was during the last seven centuries. Once fossil fuels are used as energy sources they are destroyed. The peak of world exploitation is estimated to be the year 2000. After about 60 years, the height in consumption will decline as oil and coal become increasingly harder to find and extract from the Earth.

The need for an alternate source of energy is obvious.

The United States' planned expansion of nuclear power plants in coming years indicates a reliance on nuclear sources of energy. Given the finite supply of fissionable material and the lack of any provision for safe disposal of lingering wastes, is nuclear power the best solution?

Current research at UM explores possibilities for safer alternative energy sources.

An alternative: thermonuclear fusion

As last winter's fuel shortage proved, there is an ever-growing need to find new sources of energy. One of the possibilities presently being explored is thermonuclear fusion. Fusion of hydrogen atoms is how we get energy both from the sun and from hydrogen bombs.

When hydrogen gas is heated to very high temperatures, the electrons are stripped from the atoms, making them ions. These ions, colliding at high energy, fuse and form helium. In the process, enormous amounts of energy are released.

A laboratory set up on campus has been studying controlled fusion by using an electron ring accelerator to increase the rate of ion collision.

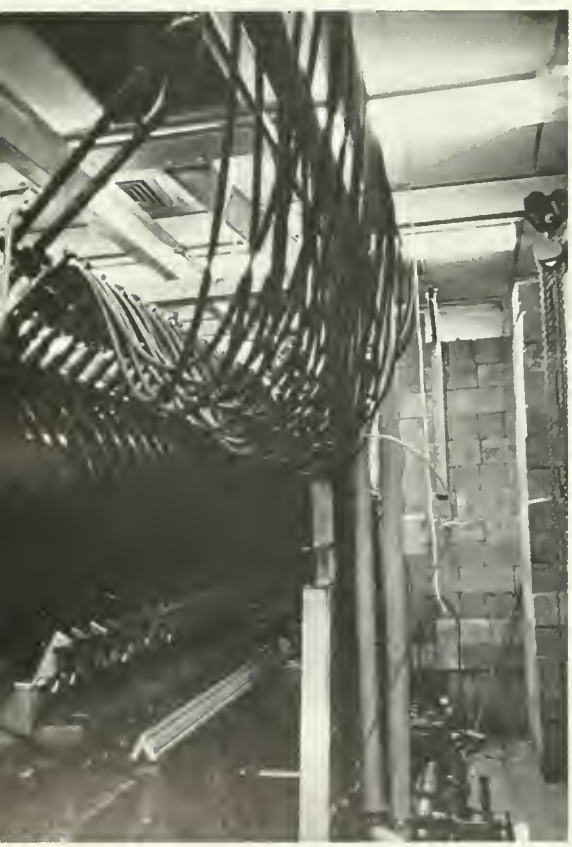
Accelerator Research Group member Dr. Martin P. Reiser is working along with other faculty members and graduate students on the project. The group hopes to prove the feasibility of the electron ring accelerator in three years.

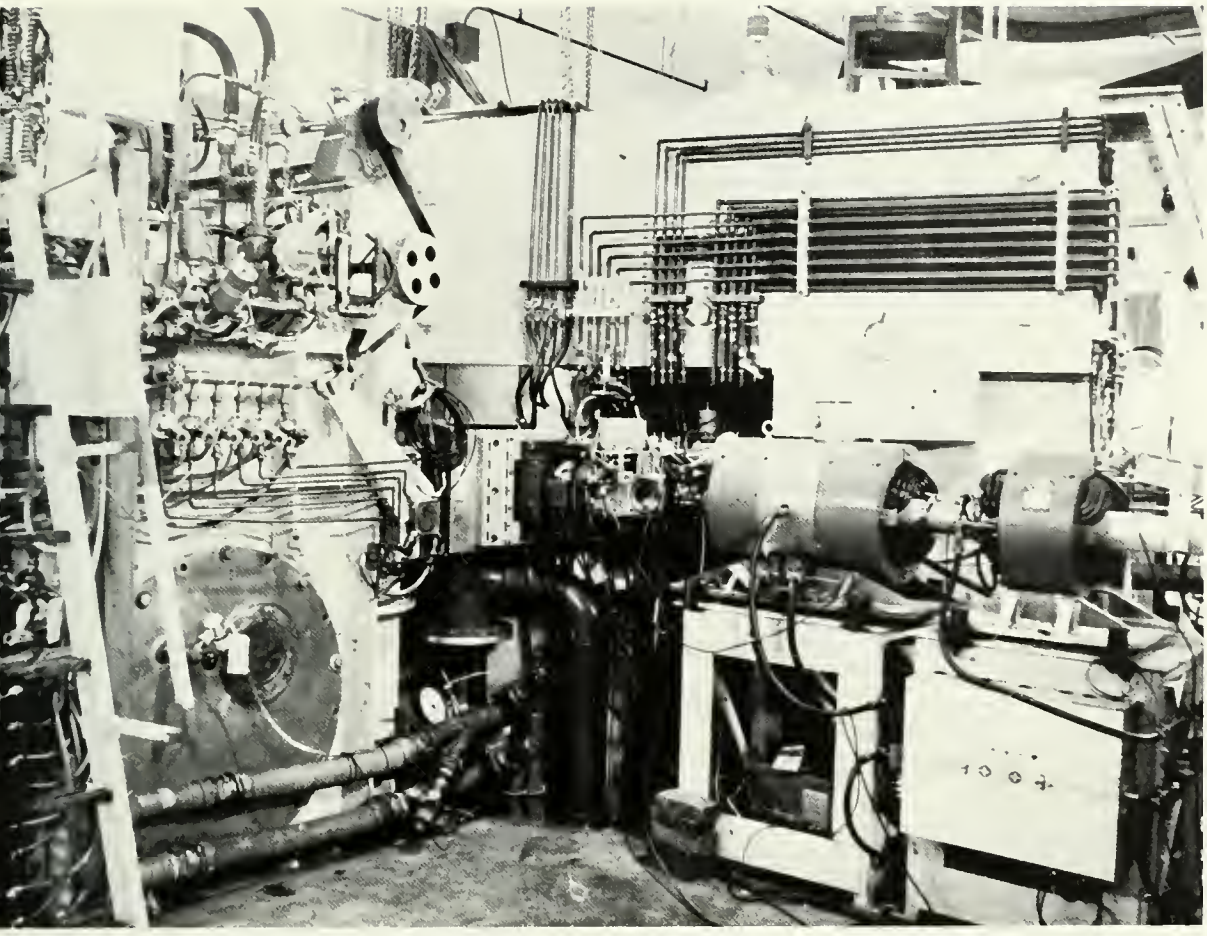
Even if they do, it would take another five to six years to develop the process into a usuable form for industry, nuclear physics and chemistry research. Biomedical applications such as cancer therapy may be also possible.

Energy produced by controlled fusion would have a major advantage over present nuclear reactors, which are based on fission rather than fusion. Fission creates dangerous, long-lived radioactive isotopes. The storage of this waste has been a major problem. Energy from fusion produces less waste and is a more pollution free method.

The electron ring accelerator laboratory itself is housed temporarily in the quonset huts across from the Institute of Molecular Physics. Hopefully, with an addition onto the Energy Research Building next year, the lab research can be diversified. The lab and the research group are being supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

— Joon Rodgers





Journey to the world's 2nd largest

Dr. David A. Goldberg is Virgil, and in the depths of his inferno lies the second largest sectored isochronus cyclotron in the world. Once nicknamed "MUSIC" (for Maryland University SIC — the name didn't stick), the cyclotron is used by the materials research lab, in experimental physics departmental research, and for cancer research.

The cyclotron conducts a scattering experiment by accelerating nuclear particles and hurling them at an unknown substance. The manner in which the particles are reflected off of the substance reveals properties which may help identify the unknown substance.

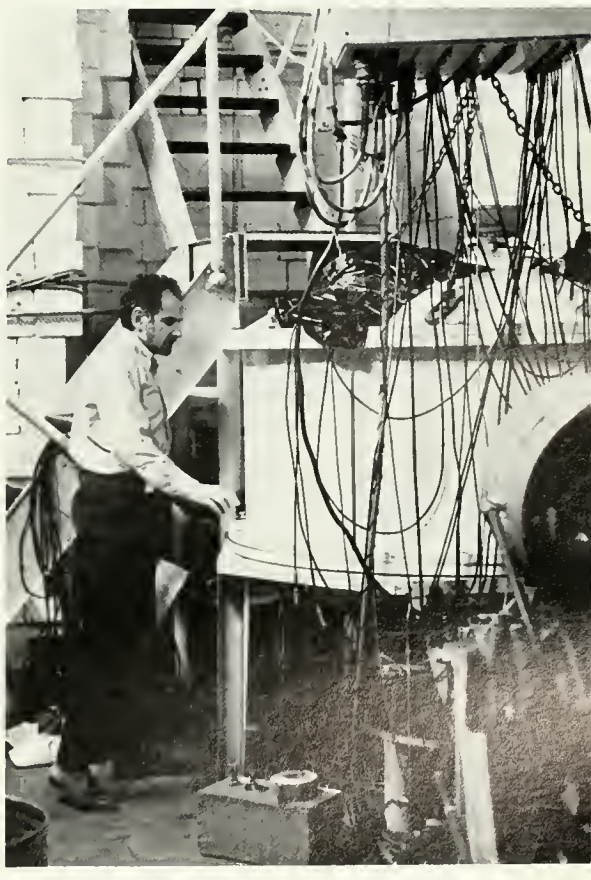
Goldberg likens the procedure to locating a barn in a fog. If the fog is so thick you can't even see the barn, you still might be able to tell where it is, how long and how high it is, even whether it is made of wood or steel, by throwing rubber balls at it and observing how, or if, they come back to you.

In the cyclotron, it is the machine rather than an arm that is hurling particles toward the unknown. A magnetic field hold ions in place while the cyclotron pushes them in increasingly larger circles. Then they are bent, focused and channeled by other magnets toward the "barn," the unknown substance.

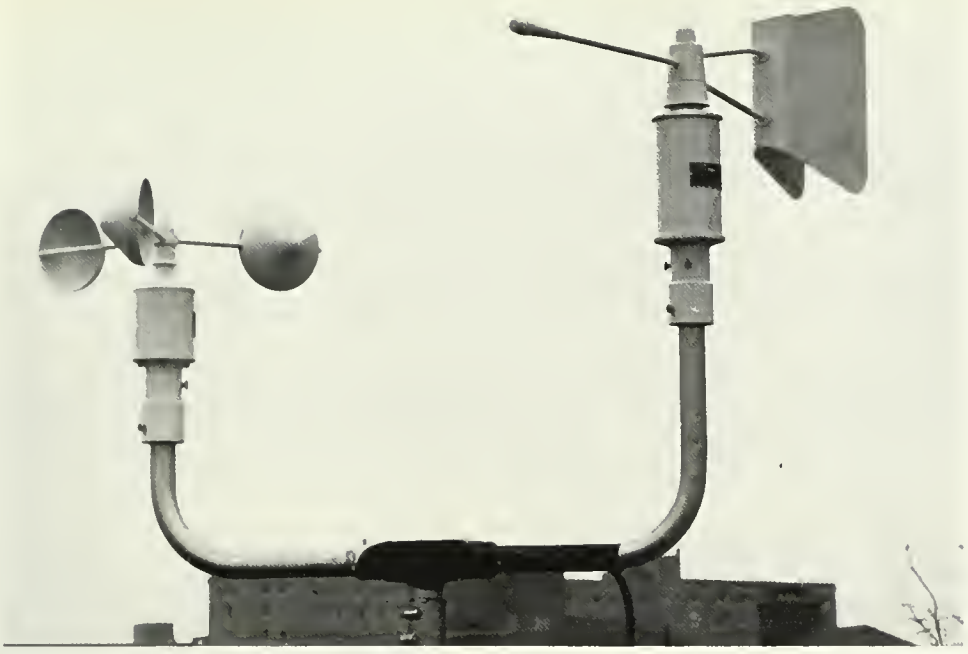
The particles have now traveled from the cyclotron through the beam transport system to the scattering chamber. From there the dissemination patterns are conveyed by electric cable to computers which analyze the information. They also print out the nature of the particles and energies which result from the scattering experiment.

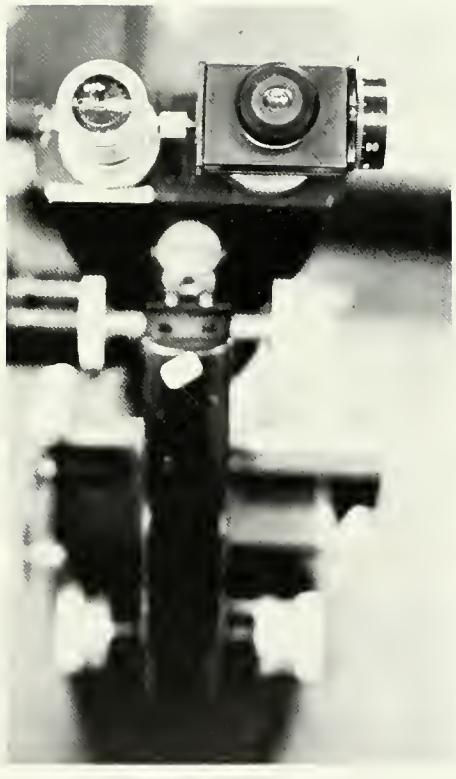
Weekly tours of the cyclotron are open to the public. It's a fascinating journey.

— Carol Strohecker



S.O.L.A.R ENERGY.





From presidential reviewing stands to chicken house heating, solar energy is rapidly becoming an important factor in our daily lives.

As a direct result of the current energy crisis (particularly fossil fuel supply depletion), these concepts are being put into practice more every year.

Much research and testing of solar energy use is currently conducted on campus.

A solar energy lab is being designed and built by members of the Mechanical Engineering Department. Dr. Kirk Collier and Dr. Redfield Allen are working together to develop the lab.

It will be used primarily to run various experiments and also efficiency tests on solar collectors. These are devices which trap and collect the sun's radiation.

When completed sometime in the summer of 1977, the lab will be open to both the campus and to surrounding communities. Homeowners and businesses will be able to test the efficiency of individually owned solar collectors.

In the Electrical Engineering Department another type of solar energy research is being conducted on a new type of solar cell.

Dr. H. C. Lin is chairman of the group working under a three year grant from the National Science Foundation. They are trying to perfect an ion-implanted solar cell. This device has been implanted with ions by a small cyclotron. The usual method uses 1000°C furnaces to implant the semi-canductive impurities necessary to make the cell work.

The new cyclotron ion-implanter eliminates wastes from the furnaces and the cell itself becomes more efficient.

Solor cells are constructed mainly of silicone wafers. Electrons strike the impurities which have been imbedded in the silicone wafers and then bounce back, releasing the energy necessary to generate a current.

The sun's energy is vast and limitless at least for the next million years. It is clean and does not produce wastes which may threaten our continued existence on Earth. It shines steadily and is absolutely free. All we have to do is harness its energy.

— Janice Knestaut

The Viking Has Landed

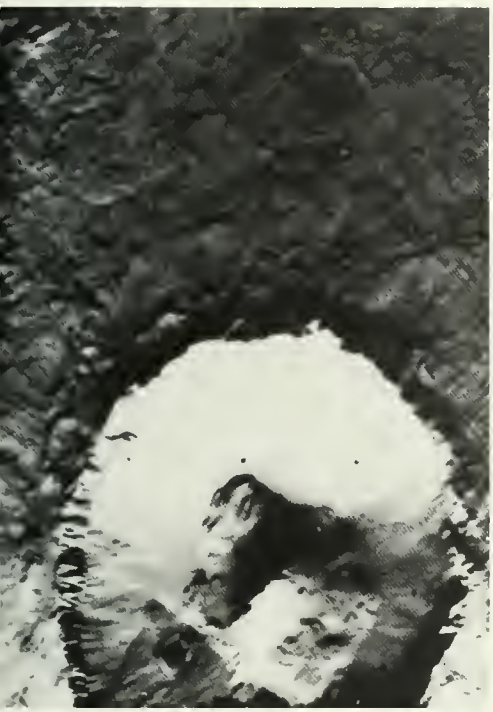
Seven years to the day after Man's first walk on the moon, the Viking I spacecraft landed on Mars. President Ford named July 20 "Space Exploration Day" in honor of the events. Scientists throughout the country worked to put the Viking on Mars, and people all over the world awaited communications which would help answer age old questions about Mars.

Researchers at UM played their part in analyzing the data sent back by the Viking. Chemistry professor Dr. Cyril Ponnaperuma worked in a lab on campus where results sent from Viking's instruments were interpreted. He said there may once have been life on Mars, but if so it has been gone for a long while. He offered the heavily oxidized atmosphere as evidence, saying that anything organic would quickly break down in such an atmosphere. Much of Ponnaperuma'a association with NASA involved questions about the origin of life, life beyond earth, and extraterrestrial intelligence and communication.

Physics department member Dr. Herbert Frey sought a common evolutionary pattern between Mars, our moon, and Earth. He followed a four-stage evolutionary scheme based on the internal heat of the planet. The planet's internal heat is what drives evolution. The smaller the planet the faster it cools. The moon cooled off and thus evolution was stopped in the third stage of the planet's life.

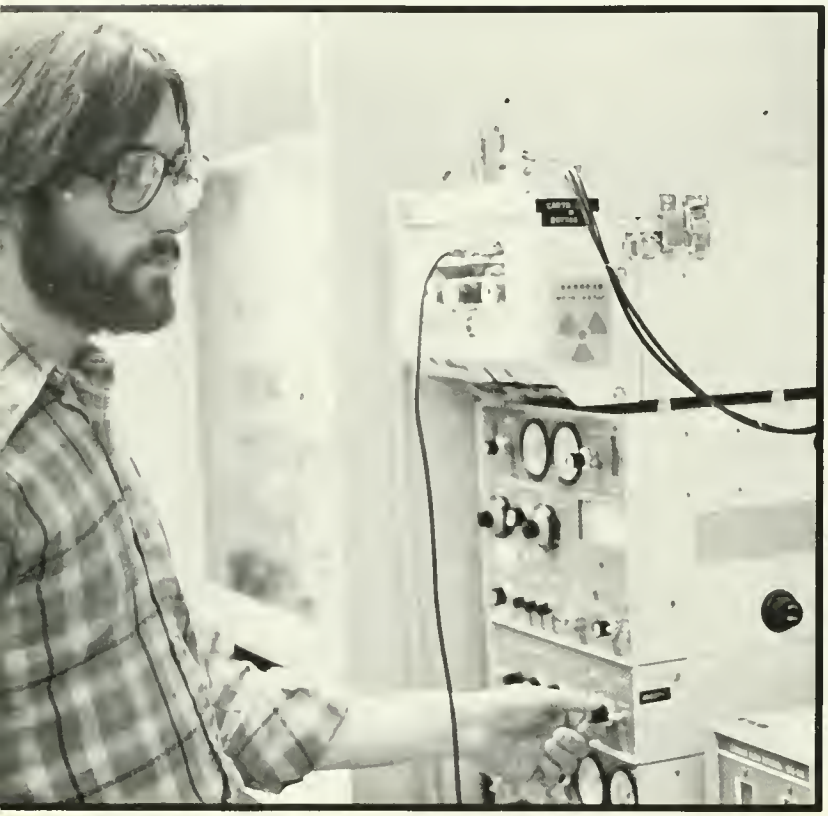
Mars is about half way in size between the moon and earth. Frey theorized that it may be half way between them on an evolutionary scale also. He emphasized the importance of space exploration because the study of other planets may help us understand the Earth's early history, during which it was so dynamic that early geologic records were destroyed. A round trip to Mars would take about a year and a half. Frey guessed this century will close before a human is sent to Mars.

Dr. Harry Rose, of the chemistry department, was concerned with geological analysis of Mars. An instrument on the Viking detected what elements are present in the rocks and soil on Mars and radioed the information back to Earth in 14 minutes. Rose found evidence of chemical weathering on Mars. He said that by 1984, there may be a vehicle or rover on Mars which could collect samples. But to send a person to Mars would increase the cost a hundred fold, Dr. Rose estimated.



Photographs courtesy of NASA

Kepone Research



In 1958, Allied Chemical Corporation started marketing a new ant and roach insecticide developed by two of their chemists. The insecticide, used primarily overseas for agricultural pest control, was called kepone.

Kepone and DDT are similar in chemical structure, but kepone was found to be useful against DDT resistant insects. Its effectiveness increased the demand for kepone.

In 1966, Allied began producing kepone at Hopewell, Virginia, just 18 miles south of Richmond. The permit application filed by the company at that time said that kepone production would be temporary. In 1974, when the demand for kepone continued to rise, Life Science Products took over the production for Allied Chemical. Life Science Products, which was owned by two ex-Allied employees, received some of the necessary chemical inputs from Allied.

By 1975, Life Sciences was producing between 3,000 and 6,000 pounds of kepone a day. The plant was discharging chemicals into the city sewage system, but after a breakdown of the sludge digesters, kepone-laden sludge was pumped into an open field.

In October, just six months after Life Sciences Products began operation, the Virginia State Water Control Board discovered nonfunctioning sludge digesters at the Hopewell plant. Bacteria in the digesters decomposes organic material in sewage sludge. Kepone killed these beneficial bacteria, rendering the sludge digesters useless.

This discovery in 1975 coupled with several complaints by employees, spurred an investigation which forced the Life Sciences plant to close down in July. The U.S. Senate held hearings on the issue in 1976, and eventually Allied Chemical and Life Sciences were both brought to trial.

Although both companies were fined, the problems caused by kepone are still with us. The human problem is two-fold, directly affecting both human health and the James River fishing industry.

Many employees at the Hopewell plant as well as their families developed kepone poisoning. The poisoning is characterized by personality changes, shaking, eye tremors, and other afflictions of the nervous system. Researchers are currently working on ways to get the kepone out of the victims' blood streams.

The James River, due to the unlawful discharging, has an estimated 100,000 pounds of kepone incorporated in its bottom sediments. The economic loss resulting from closing it off to fishing and other uses was estimated at $10 million in 1976.

The horror of all this is that kepone seems to be a very long-lasting chemical. Residues of it were found in a lake near a Pennsylvania town 13 years after kepone was produced there. Researchers across the country are currently working on ways to rid the James River and the soil of kepone.

Here at the University, microbiology professor Dr. Rita Colwell is studying the effects kepone may have on the Chesapeake Bay since it was disposed into some of the Bay's tributaries. This research is of primary importance because the Bay is the biggest fish producer on the East Coast.

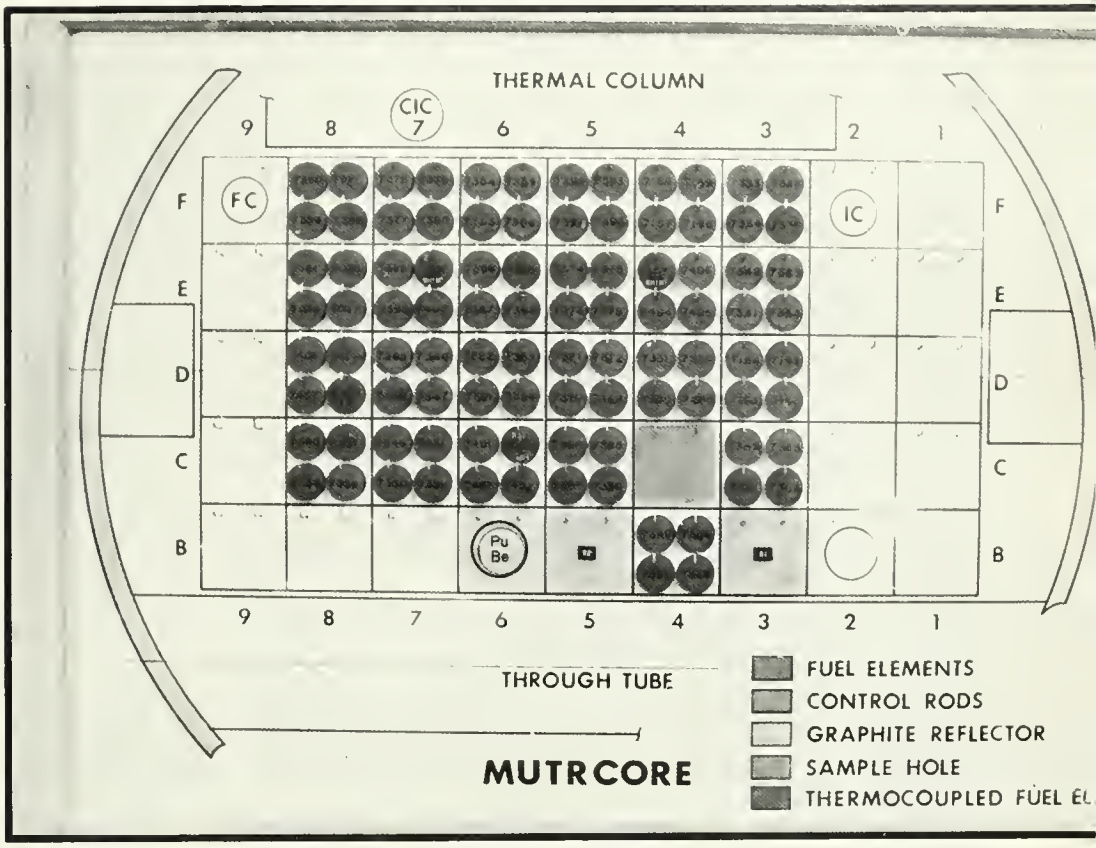
Colwell and graduate student Steve Orndoff are conducting sediment analyses of samples from the James, nearby rivers, and from the Hopewell treatment plant. The study is trying to determine the ability of micro-organisms to degrade kepone quickly under natural conditions.

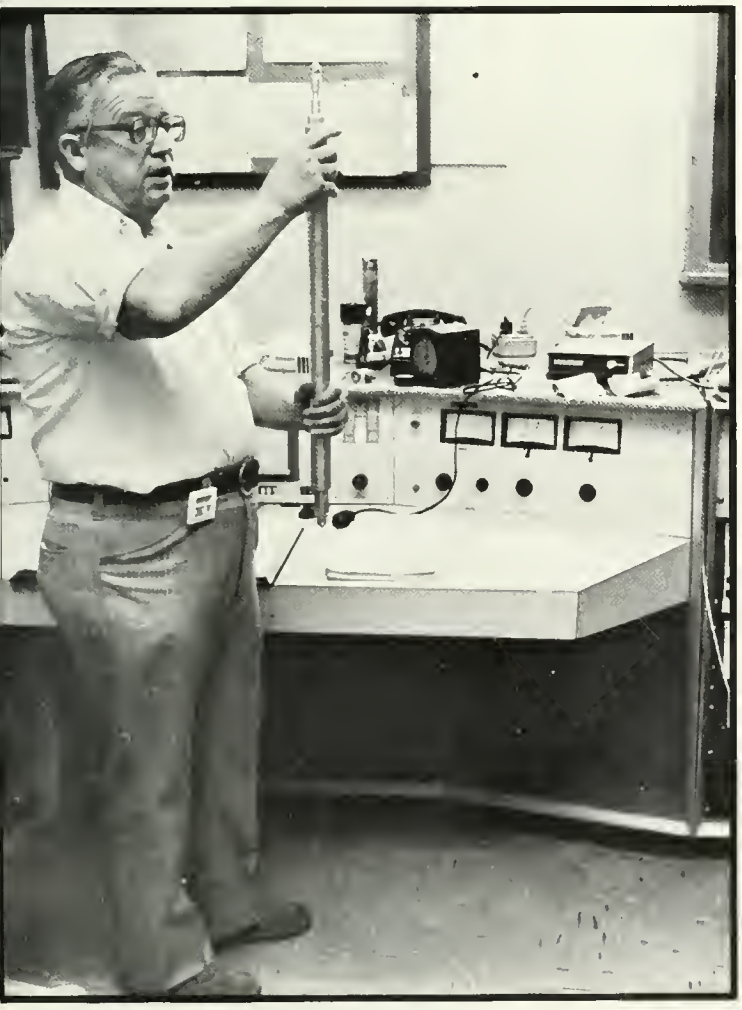
Additional involvement by the University in the future is uncertain.

— Rose Morino

Thanks to Jonet Jessel

WMporium Your one stop shopping on campus. 454-3222





What's as big as a bread box but surrounded by 6000 gallons of water and 10 feet of concrete?

UM's reactor director Dr. Rolph L. Belcher says people are exposed to more radiation from a tooth x-ray than from being around UM's 250 kilowatt nuclear reactor.

Although the 10 foot thick concrete walls which hold 6000 gallons of water and the reactor make an impressive sight, the reactor itself is only 16 inches wide by 24 inches long.

No electricity is produced by the reactor. It is used for teaching and research purposes only. One graduate student recently finished his doctorate studying neutron transport through various gases. Seeds have also been irradiated to study effects of radiation on plant mutations.

The nuclear reactor consists of 93 fuel rods which react whenever they are together. Neutrons bombard other particles which split and hit other particles and so on. The reaction would continue until the fuel was exhausted if not for several boron control rods. These rods absorb neutrons within the reactor to stop the reaction. When the control rods are lifted, the reaction again takes place. Fuel for the reactor is 20% uranium 235 and 80% natural uranium 238. Fuel in 3-foot long rods is supplied to the University by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. These rods trigger the nuclear reaction and absorb isotopes which form as results of the reaction. These wastes are highly radioactive and especially dangerous because of their long half-lives. Some may linger for thousands of years.

Every 12 years or so fuel rods are removed from the reactor and replaced by the NRC. Uranium 235 can be separated from the other isotopes in the rods and reused as fuel. Remaining wastes are stored by the NRC.

Studying the Earth's Atmosphere in the Chemistry Building

Much of the research done in the Department of Nuclear and Atmospheric Chemistry is based on the application of nuclear methods of analysis to problems in environmental chemistry. In the experiments of Doctors Gordon and Zoller at the University of Maryland, graduate students and researchers have collected air samples anywhere from Alaska to Antarctica to determine types and amounts of pollutants the air may contain.

When exposed to the core of a nuclear reactor, atmospheric samples become irradiated with neutrons. The energies and intensities of the gamma rays subsequently given off by the samples can be measured, providing a nuclear "fingerprinting" method for the identification of many elements. This "neutron activation" technique has been used to determine the sources of toxic and other trace elements in the atmosphere at locations around the world.

"Neutron activation" analysis is also a valuable geologic tool. It was used to help identify the components of lunar samples brought to earth by the astronauts. In recognition of the service this technique has rendered, the American Chemical Society in August of 1976 presented Dr. Glen E. Gordon with a national award for his part in the development of the project.

The collection and preparation of atmospheric samples is not complicated, but much care must be taken to insure that no contamination takes place. The samples are collected by pumping air through fine filter paper. The filters are then sealed and taken to the "clean room" in the Chemistry Building.

"Clean" is no exaggeration. With only 10 particles of matter per cubic foot of air, it's cleaner than most operating rooms. Air is constantly pumped through particle filters. The resulting higher atmospheric pressure creates billowing air currents and a clean, refreshing atmosphere. It is ironic that atmospheric pollutants are being studied in a room so full of fresh air.

Special precautions are taken prior to entering the clean room: white lab coats, caps, and polyethylene gloves are donned, and a flypaper type mat grabs dirt from shoe bottoms, which are then covered with polyethylene bags. Looking more like something out of a Woody Allen movie than environmental chemists, researchers prepare the filter-paper samples for irradiation by pelletizing and bagging them.

Since the University's 10 kilowatt nuclear reactor doesn't have the ability to quickly irradiate the small quantities of elements which may be present in the samples, the pellets are taken to the National Bureau of Standards for irradiation. Analysis is either done there or at the counting room in the chemistry building.

The gamma-rays originating from the nuclei present in sample are detected by a germanium crystal which converts gamma-rays into electric pulses. The electronic signals are fed into a pulse height analysis system which stores the data in a computer memory and converts the signals into a graphical display on a television screen.

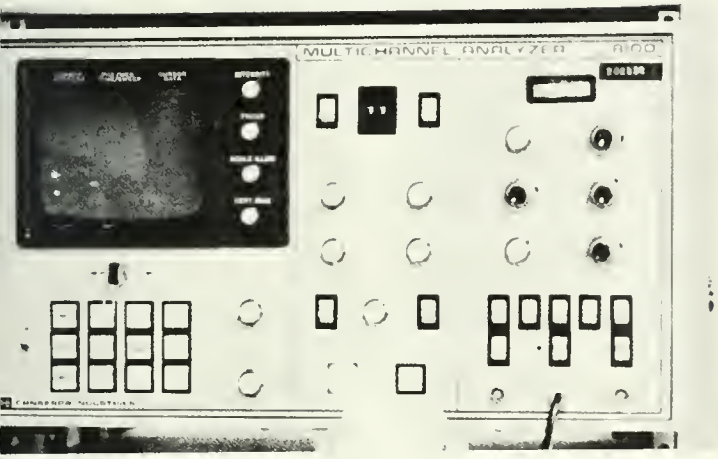
Using the sizes and energies of the peaks in this display, researchers can determine what elements (and how much of each one) are present in the sample.

While the counting of gamma-rays takes place, the sample must be shielded from background radiation which could interfere with analysis. Pre-World War II lead and steel is especially valuable for shields because it does not contain the radioactive contaminants that materials processed since the testing of nuclear warheads would contain.

By comparing the contents of air samples taken in various locations, sources of many atmospheric pollutants may be tracked down. Neutral anaylsis and other chemical techniques show that lead from auto exhaust appears most frequently in urban atmospheres. Copper and arsenic may be found in air around a copper smelting factory. Other elements which have been found in urban atmospheres are sulfur, vanadium, chlorine, and even trace quantities of silver and gold, among other things.

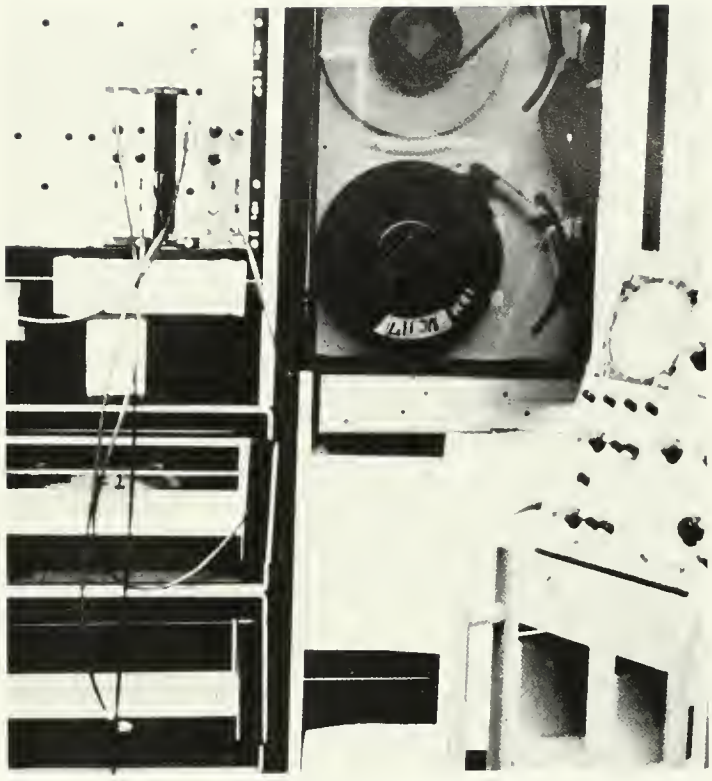
— Michael P. Failey
Dave Anderson
Carol Strohecker
thanks to Dr. Gordan and
Karen Stefanssan

Pressures of 4000 to 5000 paunds per square inch pelletize atmaspheric samples. The samples are then irradiated in a nuclear reactor.

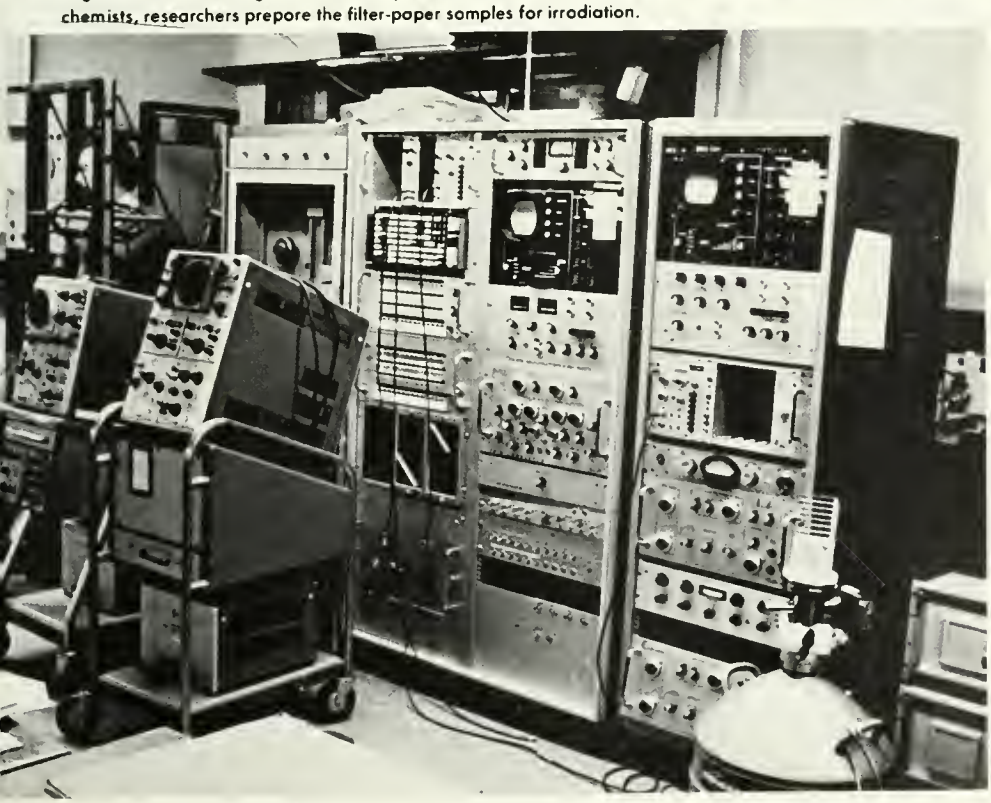


Graphs characteristic of certain elements appear on the television screen of the pulse height analysis system.

Looking more like something out of a Woody Allen movie than environmental chemists, researchers prepare the filter-paper samples for irradiation.



Part of the computerized pulse height analysis system.

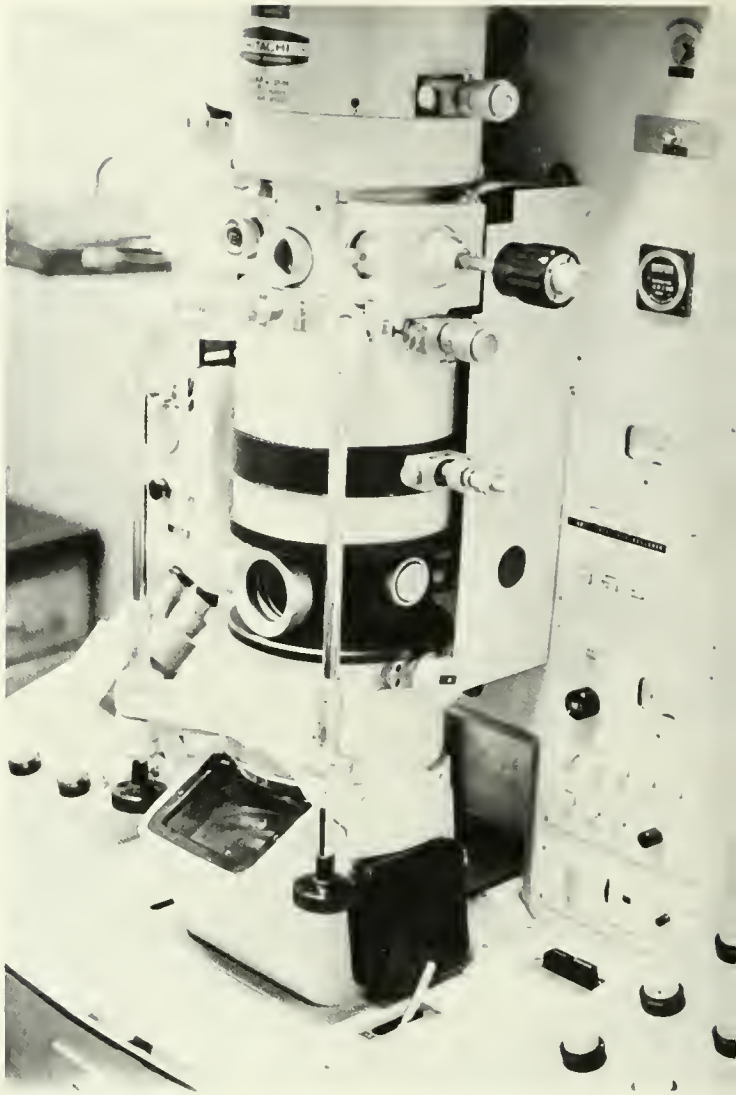


Apparati related to the ominous pulse height analysis system clutter the counting room.

Karen Stefansson and Dave Andersan, with several others, assist Dr. Zoller and Dr. Gordon in atmospheric research.

Electron Microscope Facility

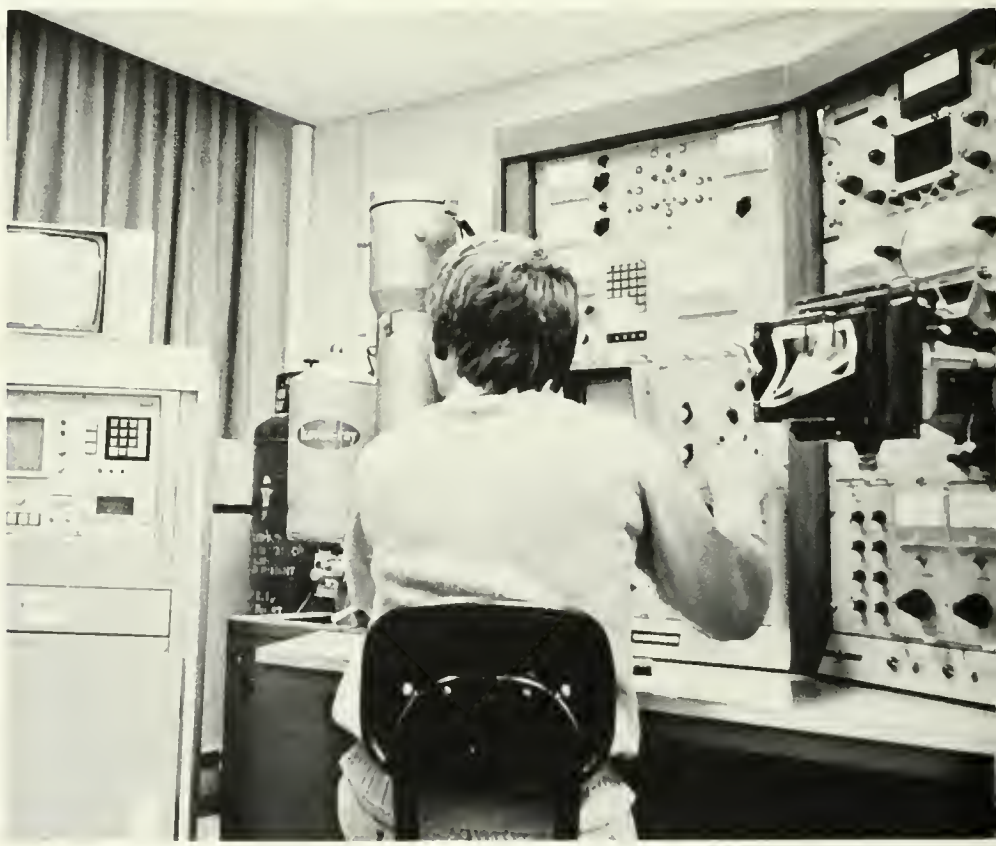
Iron cobolt crystol, 175X



Transmission microscope

Aphid, 150X

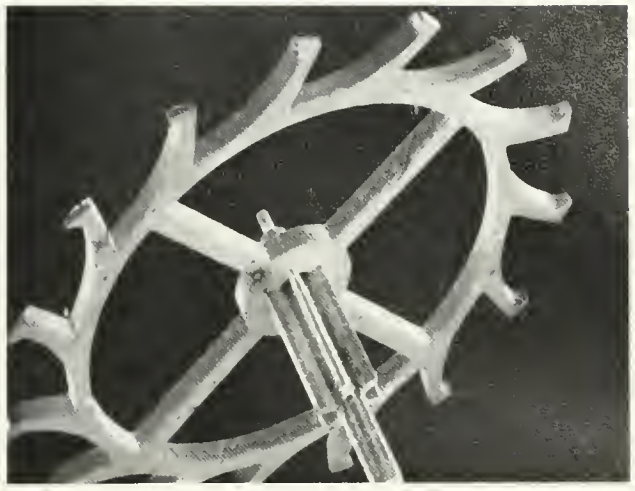
Soldier termite antenno, 75X



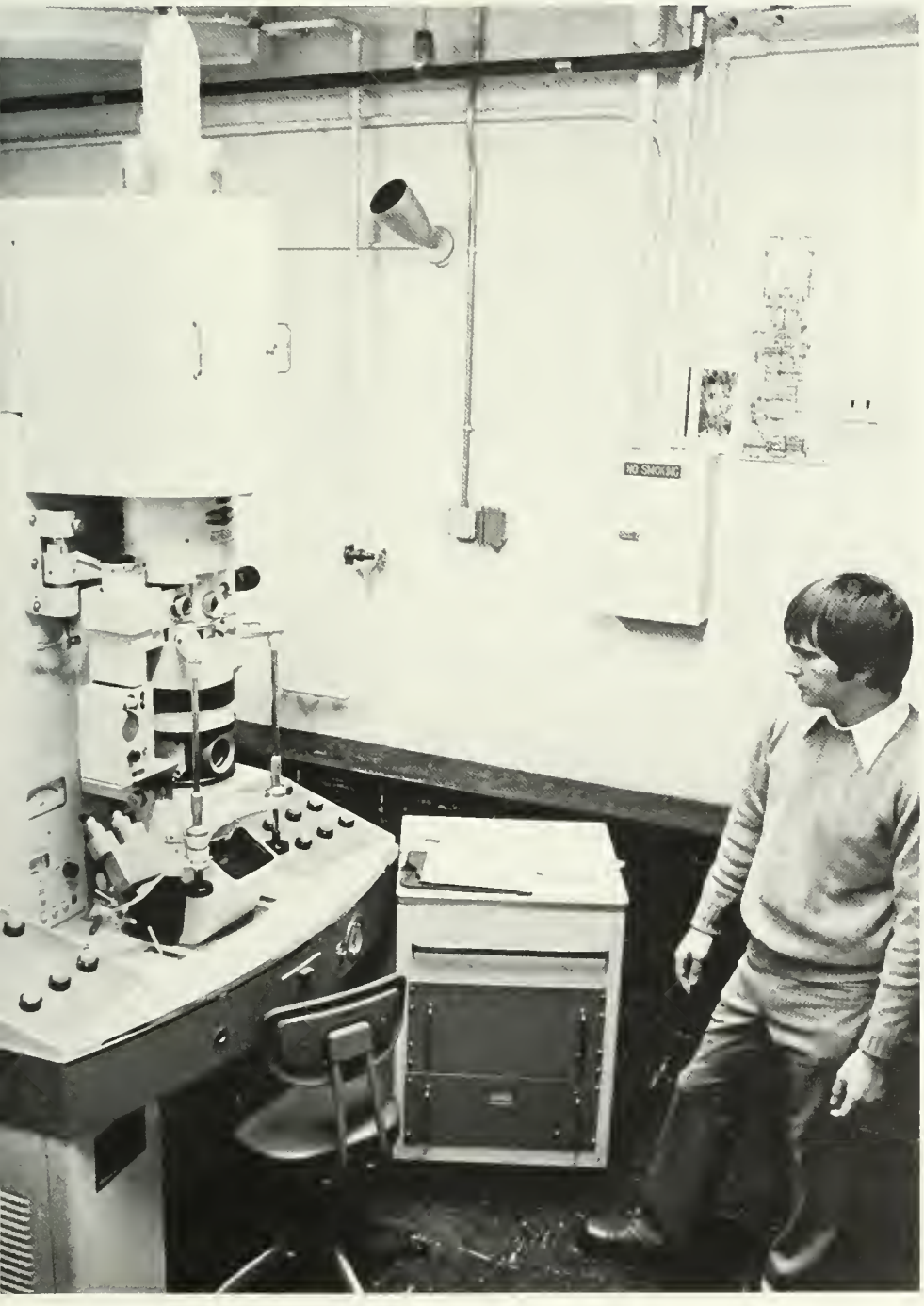
Eugene Taylor at the sconning microscope

Microscope photos courtesy of the Electron Microscope Facility.

Protozoon Euplotes conjugating, 1000 X



Watch gear, 20X



Dog kidney worm, 200X

The campus electron microscope facility includes two different microscopes as well as several instruments for preparing materials to be studied.

A scanning microscope operates by bouncing secondary electrons off the subject. The resulting X-rays produce the image. The scanning microscope is equipped with a black and white television screen on which to view the sample, and a pulse height analyzer which determines what elements are present in the sample.

The more familiar transmission microscope is the second largest on the East Coast, operating at 200,000 volts. This microscope operates by actually sending a beam through the sample rather than by bouncing electrons off of it. The higher voltage permits greater penetration and better resolution, or focus. Photographs can be taken inside the transmission microscope using phosphorus screens.

— Carol Strohecker

Next time you get a munch, try some fried grasshoppers

Agricultural researchers at UM are studying forage management, sludge, controlling insects, speeding up food production, minimizing oyster and clam spoilage, refilling the almost empty oyster beds of Maryland, and new methods for the sterilization of milk and other foods.

Aubrey W. Williams, an UM anthropologist, conducted research on food consumption of Mexican villagers who have survived for years on an insect supplemented diet, and who maintained healthy and active lives. He showed that the Mexican diet consisted of around 1,450 calories a day compared to the American caloric figures ranging between 3,000 and 4,000. Williams found that the diets were similar in content to American diets.

However, an unusual snack accompanied the Mexican diet. It consisted of fried grasshoppers, bee larvae, red ants, grubs, worms and caterpillars. Williams feels that insect protein could be used as a food additive in flours, grains, soups, and pet foods as a non-meat protein source.

Two other researchers are Dr. A. Morris Decker and Dr. Amihud Kramer, the former professor of agronomy and an expert in forage management, the latter a professor of food technology. Decker contends that beef cattle would be as well nourished by forage grasses and legumes as by the more expensive corn and alfalfa they are now fed. His research deals with finding ways to maximize growth and nutritive value of forage crops.

Decker also participates in sludge research with the veterinary science and agronomy departments of the UMCP and the USPA. Sludge is the heavy end product of a sewage treatment plant. It is rich in nutrients for soil and plant life. The sludge has proven successful in reconditioning soil on mine properties. It revegetated the once barren areas with trees and other plants. If not for the high concentration of heavy metals in sludge, it would be an excellent fertilizer. Heavy metals are not harmful to plants except in high amounts, but if people or animals eat the plants the results could be disastrous.

Dr. Kramer agrees with many of his colleagues that if population growth continues at the present rate, earth will reach a point of catastrophe sooner or later, if not in the year 2100. In order for us to survive in the world we must increase the food supply on the one hand, and environmental control (particularly pollution control) on the other. Increased utilization rather than disposal of pollutants offers the best opportunity for solving both sides of the problem. Maximum utilization, particularly of food wastes, would not only reduce waste disposal problems, but would increase the food resources available to a rapidly expanding world population.

Kramer's solution to the problem is to increase the availability of food by improved storage and transportation, manufacture and preservation of by-products, utilization of solid and liquid wastes at the processing plant and total utilization of field corps.

— Hilary Mapp

drawings by Jean Swink

International Festival

Although vastly overshadowed by the summer-long Folk Life Festival downtown, Maryland's own weekly International Festival still forcibly depicted the great diversity of our national legacy in a quiet, yet festive way.

Sundays during the summer months saw Maryland's mall turn into a melting pot of cultures which have helped shape America. Each week featured a different group as songs, dance, food, and soccer games were the order of the day.

Against the backdrop of McKeldin Library, these groups enabled onlookers to participate in and relive our cultural heritage. No Bicentennial flag-waving here — just fun and good cooking from the old country.

Aloha!

Scantily dressed hula girls and fresh pineapples garnished by several kegs of beer were the attraction one September evening as the Dining Services sponsored "Hawaiian Night."

John Goecker and his crew staged a fine show for the diners as he brought the sights and sounds of Honolulu into the Hill Dining Hall. Several students found time to take a break from their repast and attempt to pick up the finer points of performing the hula.

All in all, it was a pleasant break for all from the normal dining hall fare.

Skateboards Are Back

Loch Lomond Bakery 422-9689 date nut bars, shortbread

Just when everyone thought that the nostalgia kick had reached its peak, the skateboard came back. The nemesis of worrying mothers found its way back onto the slanty sidewalks of campus this year.

Both college-age and grade-school age kids fondly took to the 1976-77 version of the boards and both groups were often seen speeding across areas like the newly-paved parking lot 1 and the south chapel lawn.

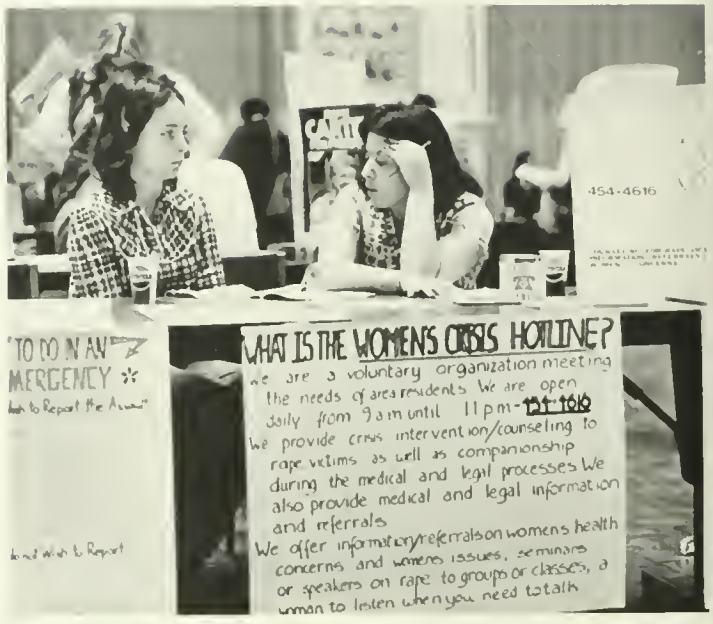
Tournaments held in June and August were sparsely attended, but the biggest skateboard tournament in Maryland was held in September. Some of the best skaters on the East Coast displayed skill and daredevildry to an appreciative crowd.

The Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity, together with the East Coast Skateboards, sponsored this contest, and all proceeds went to the T. J. Martell Memorial Foundation for leukemia research.

Expo '76

On a campus the size of the University of Maryland, it is practically impossible to find out what all the different clubs and organizations are, much less what they do. The SGA attempted to alleviate this situation last September, by sponsoring an expose of groups on campus.

Participating groups set up booths and demonstrations in the Student Union colony ballroom. They signed up new members and explained what their group was all about. The only wish was that more students had shown up to enjoy Expo 76.



INTERNATIO
STUDE
COUN

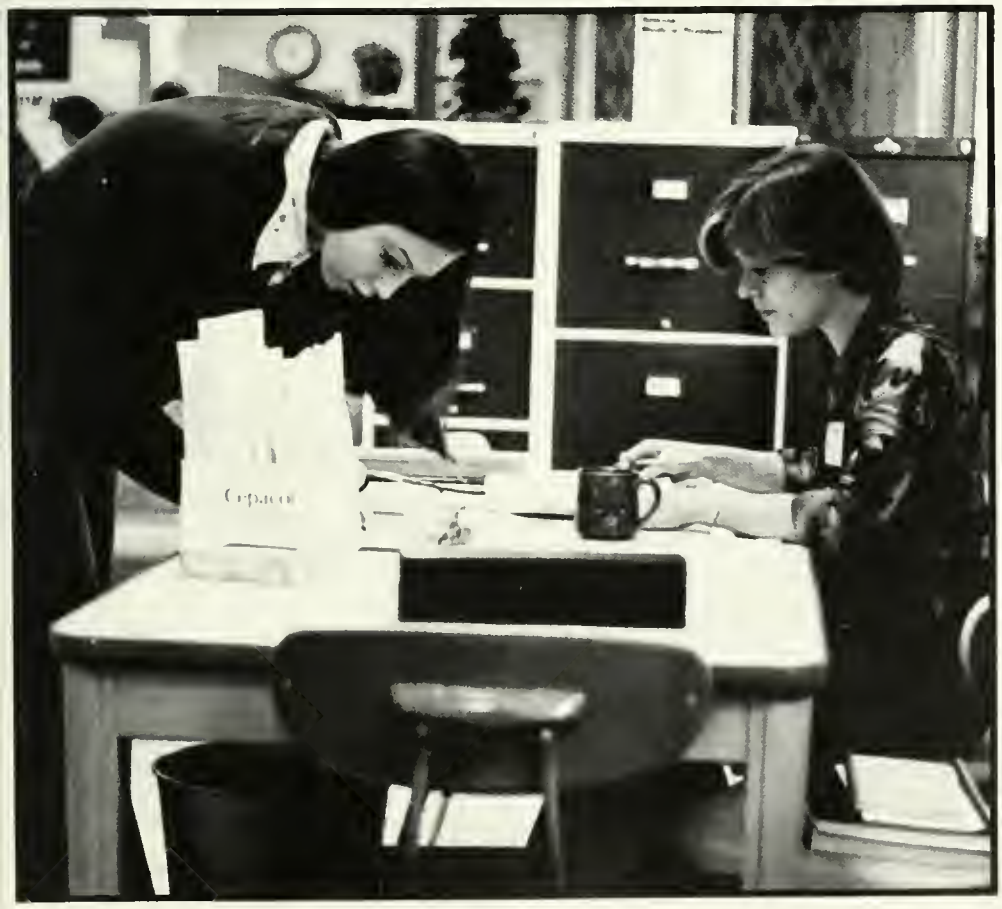
WMUC
650 AM

N N

Staffed by competent professionals and directed by Dr. Margaret Bridwell, the University's Health Center provides emergency and routine medical care, health education, mental health evaluation and treatment, and laboratory, x-ray, and gynecological services.

This year Dr. Bridwell launched a cardio-pulmonary resuscitation program in an attempt to train one out of every ten persons in emergency heart resuscitation. This technique minimizes damage to the brain and other vital organs due to heart stoppage.

With the help of volunteers, Dr. Bridwell began an expanded women's care program in the health center basement. The women's center was nearly always packed and booked solid with appointments, but it offered much needed gynecological services, pregnancy counseling and birth control programs.



drawings by
Jean Swink

In Memoriam

A total of five pendulums have been stolen from the lobby of the mathematics building.

Will Carpenter, distributian
Mary Sullivan, co-directar
Jim Frid, directar
Maria Frid, secretary
Brian Williams, distributian

What's A Free University?

The term Free University does not refer to the cost of the education, which is minimal. It refers to the exchange and flow of knowledge between student and teacher in a less rigid situation than a bonafide university.

All the people who make the free university work are volunteer. Free University head James Frid describes this system, which operates "almost totally on a giving basis," as an "organic process." For Frid, the absence of requirements for exams, role call, and grades encourage learning through a process of "natural selection."

Course offerings were expanded this year to include a variety of subject matter, ranging from backgammon to Buddhism. Others were kite flying, exercise, human potential, belly dancing and many, many more.

Day Care

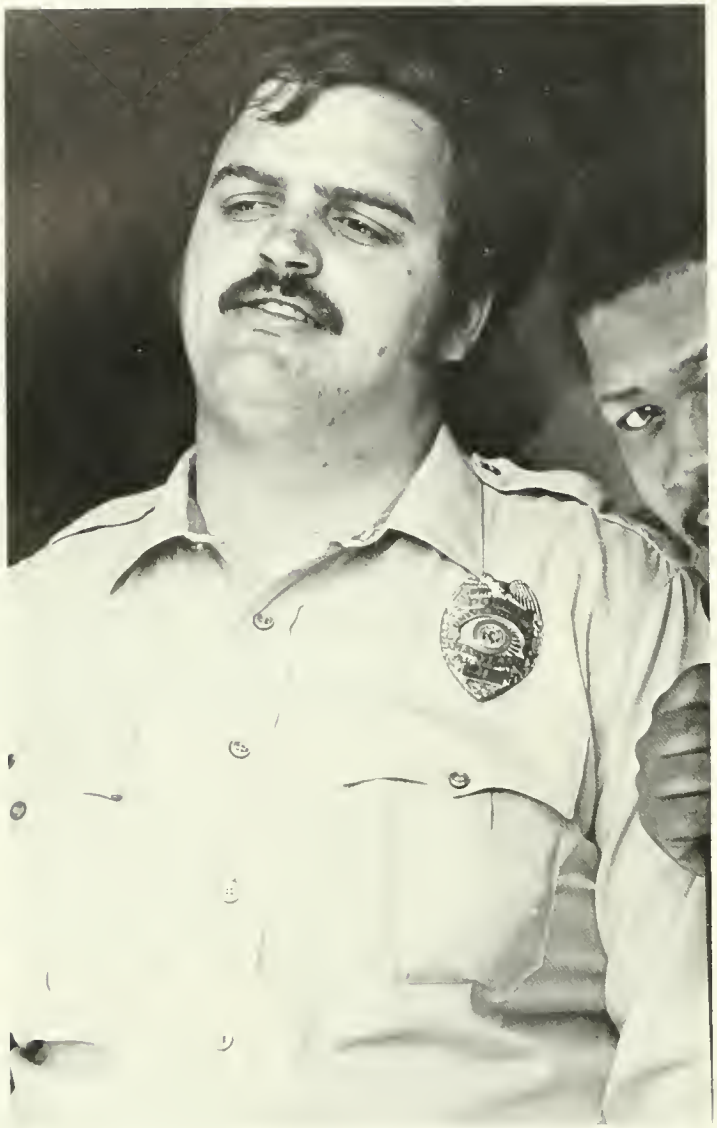
This space is reserved far the now non-existent campus day care center.

adall

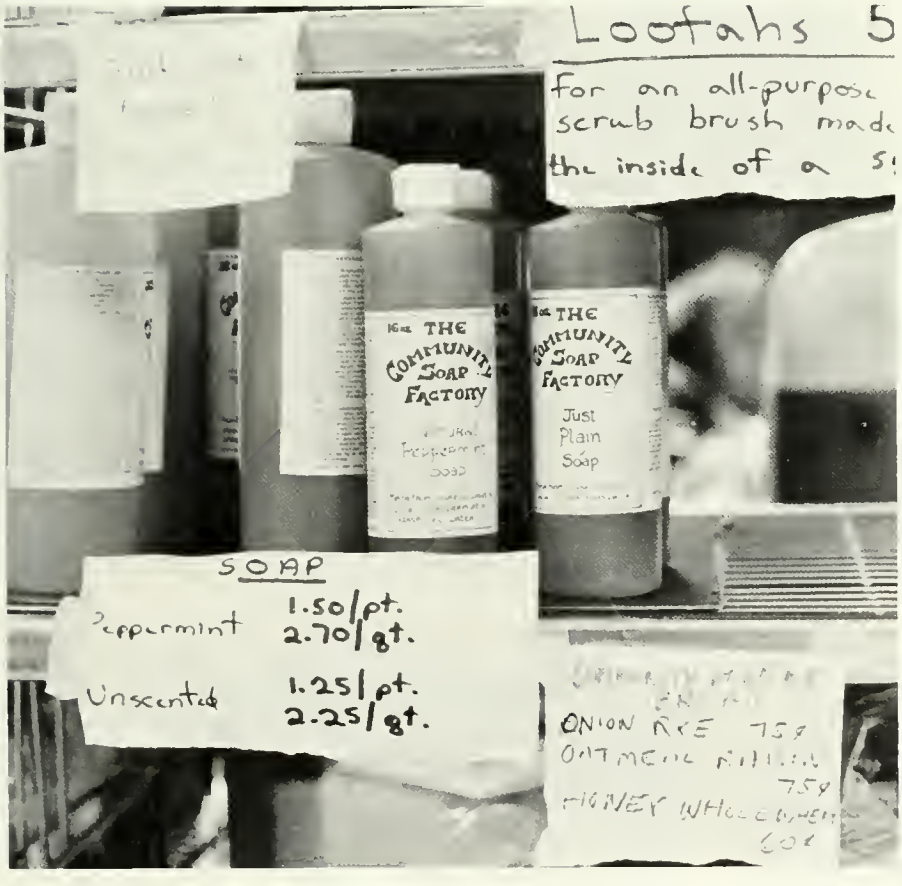
Alfalfa Sprouts Are Still With Us

Food Co-Op workers are convinced that last year's demonstrations are what saved their co-op from annihilation by the administration.

A join us march around campus was followed by a mass planting of vegetables on traffic circle, now home of the big "M." The marches culminated with a rush on the main administration building. This all happened Wednesday; by that weekend, demonstrators were assured that the Food Co-op was no longer on the endangered list.



OUR BACKS!



With fears of extinction behind them, Co-op workers and supporters looked forward to moving out of cramped quarters in the Student Union basement, into a larger room upstairs.

Administration arguments against expansion included consideration of students who "liked hamburgers." Administrators seemed to be afraid that with fresh fruits, grains and dairy products available at low prices; along with a sandwich bar offering alternatives to meat, tuna and egg salad, students would somehow be denied availability to the hamburger and other traditional "fast foods."

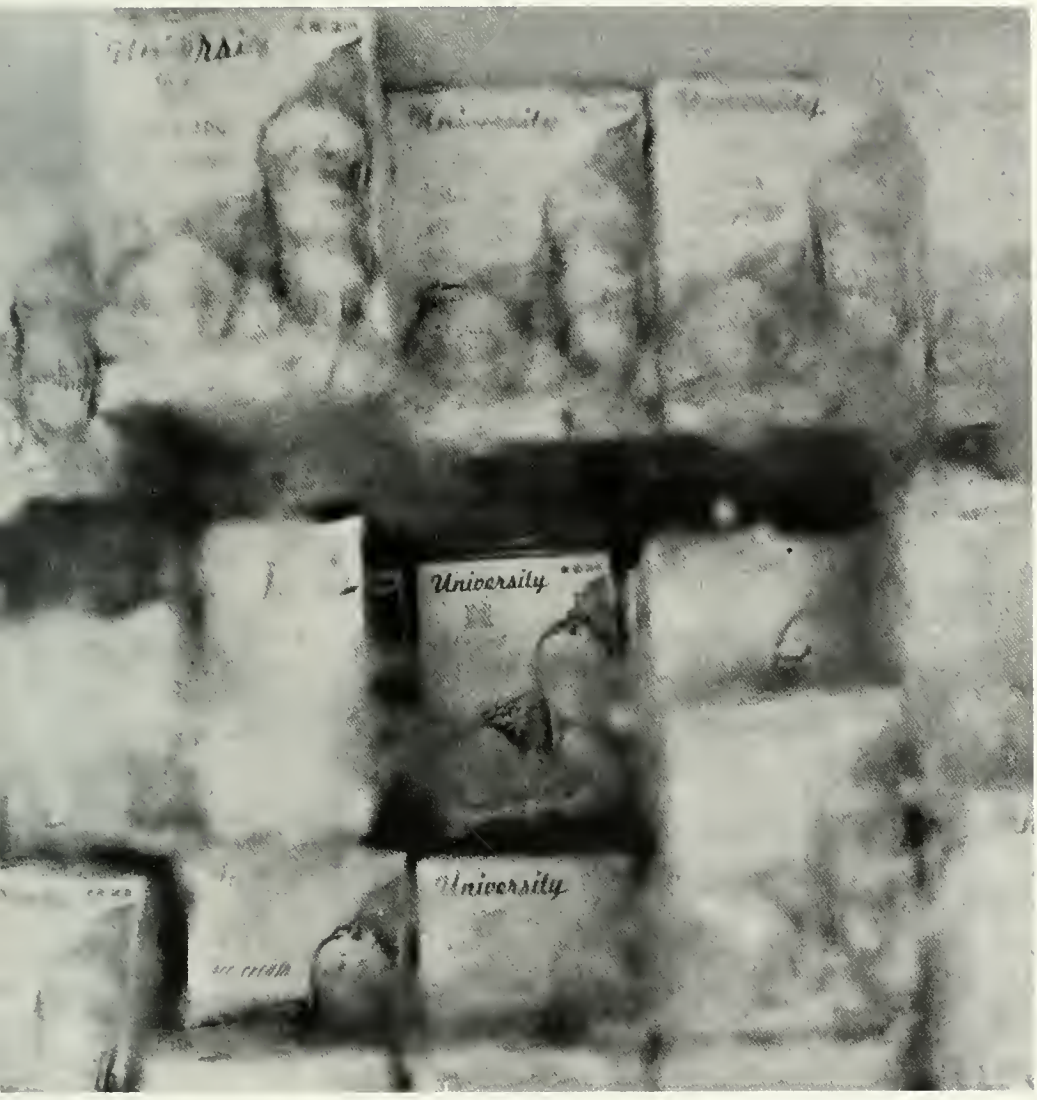
Food Co-op workers were sure this fear stemmed not from denial of certain foods to students, but from loss of University food services profits to the Food Co-op. They were sure, like the administration seemed to be, that given equally convenient access to both services, students would choose the Co-op.

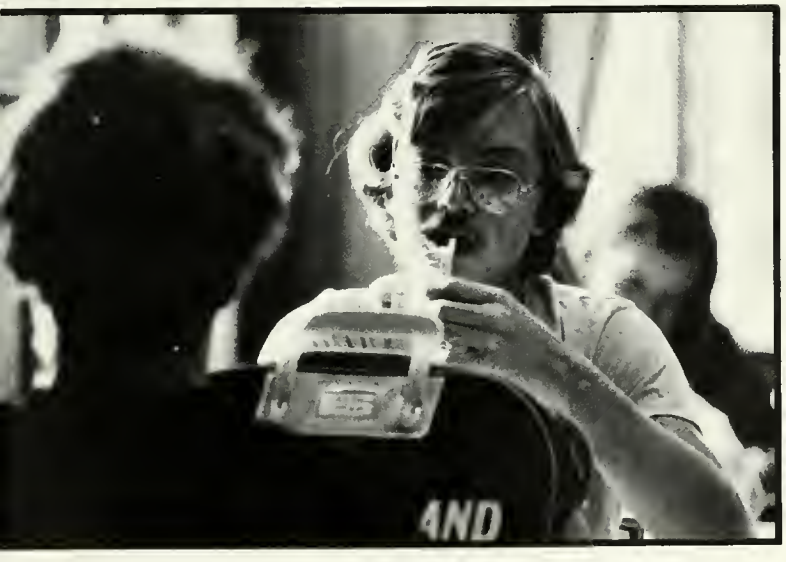
Dairyland

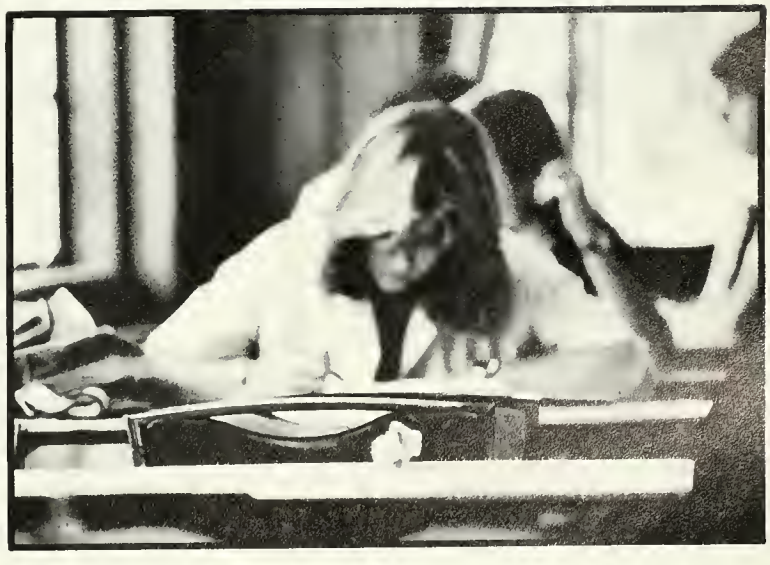
The University dairy processors has been located in the Turner Laboratory for about 22 years. There, milk from "university" cows is processed into drinkable milk for the dining halls and local hospitals. A commercial dairy mix is used to process ice cream according to the Turner Lab's own formula.

The dairy will soon get a cream separator, which will lessen the present butterfat level in the milk and ice cream produced. Butterfat levels don't seem to bother all who enjoy having this facility on campus, though.

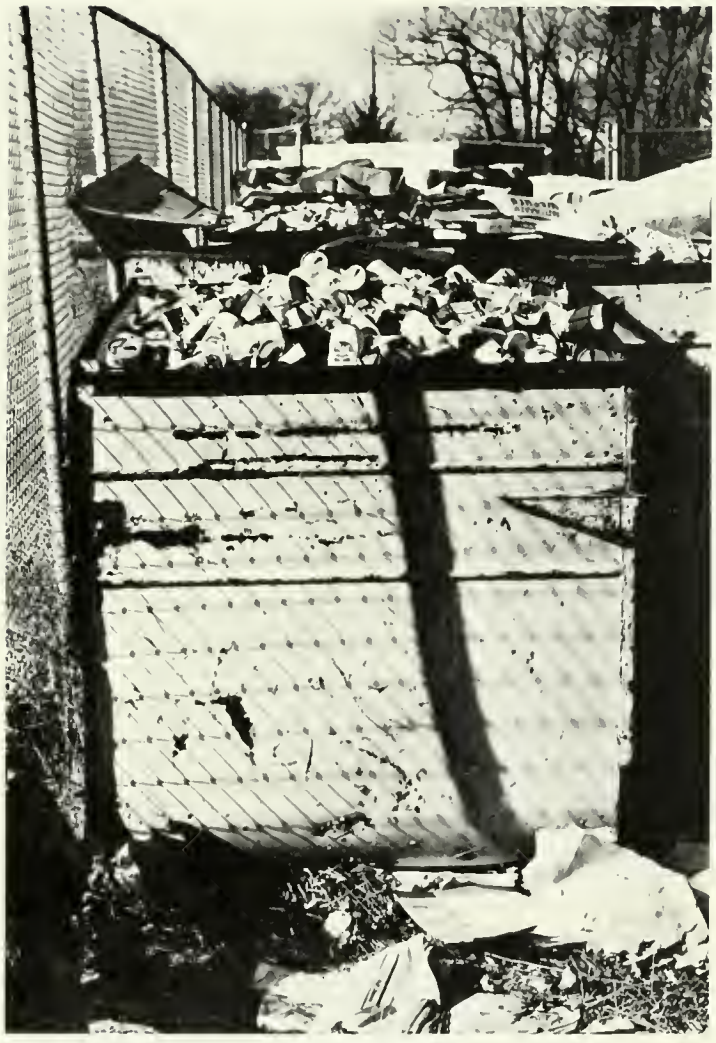
University of Maryland ice cream is truly a delicacy.


University
University


AND



Recycle it



The SGA funded campus recycling center is run by students and community volunteers. From 10-3 on Saturdays they collect various kinds of papers, glass and metals, sort them, and ship them to appropriate recyclers.

Newspaper, phone books, magazines and even computer cards and print-out paper are shredded and ultimately reduced back to pulp. This is reused to make similar paper products.

Tin, aluminum and bimetals are collected by the center for melting into reusable metal. Some bimetals are alloys, but most are simply combinations of different metals in the same container, like tin soda cans with aluminum tops.

All colors of bottle glass are collected and ultimately melted down for reuse. The center asks merely that people sort materials to be recycled before leaving them.

Counseling Center

Being one face in a sea of 38,000 can be a frightening experience. The University Counseling Center, however, can help new students ease into university life.

Located in Shoemaker Hall, the Counseling Center offers workshops in reading, writing and study skills, exam skills, LSAT preparation, term paper clinics and scheduling advice. English coaching classes are held for foreign students. Human relations are stressed in assertive behavior training, couples communication courses and a human sexuality group.

The goal of the Counseling Center is to offer students a variety of programs to develop talents and skills that will make university life easier to cope with.

CLEP

Early in the manth of October 1909, the quiet skies surraunding a grass field near the sleepy tawn af Callege Park were filled with an engine sputter and the rustle af wind. The Wright Military Flyer, with Wilbur himself at the cantrals, took ta the air in apening dedicatian ta the U.S. government's first military training field. Little did thase present realize that the tiny field wauld became the aldest cantinuously active airpart in the warld within sixty-eight short years.

The site af many earlier experiments with flight, such as man-carrying kites (araund 1901) and gas-filled balloans, the field was picked primarily far its praximity ta Washingtan, which was eight miles away. The field was used as a training facility, with Wilbur training many af the first military pilats, until 1912, when the army clased the field and maved to a larger base.

It was reapened in 1913 as a civilian airfield, complete with an airplane factory (which saan falded). Fram 1918 to the mid-1920's the field was the sauthern terminus for the U.S. Post Office's airmail rautes. Alsa in the 1920's, the first cantralled flights af the Berliner helicapter, farerunner af taday's helicapters, were completed. The National Bureau af Standards began tests in the 1920's which eventually led ta present day radia navigatian aids now used natianwide.

However, araund the late 1950's, the slow suffacation af the airport began as the tendrils af Washington suburbs reached College Park. It existed in a state af decay and disuse, barely active, and was considered bath a hazard and a nuisance until 1970, when a mavement began ta establish the airport as an histaric site. This effart seemed doomed, hawever, when needed financial support didn't appear.

Then, in 1973, the Maryland Natianal Capital Park and Planning Cammissian baught the airpart, and sa seemingly secured it far the future.

Hawever, recent restrictive legislatian has threatened ta strangle all activity at the airpart. The part is a 20 minute walk fram campus, and the home af many aviatian-ariented arganizatians as well as aver 70 aircrafts.

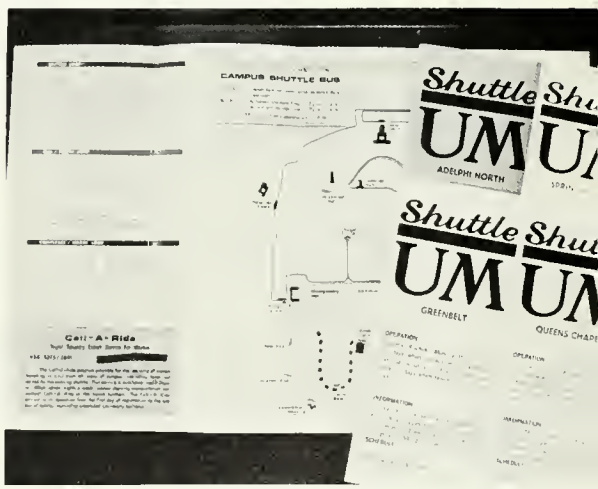
A full scale battle between local pilots and legislators is naw being waged. Much transpartatian aut af the area by general aviatian aircraft is supplied by the airpart, and many wauld be without a convenient lacatian far air travel if the airpart were clased.

The pilats have the support of the State Aviation Administration plus numeraus pra-aviation organizatians. The legislatars have the suppart af local hame awners whose hames were built lang after the airpart was there. At stake is the cantinued life af the aldest and langest aperating airpart in the warld. The autcame remains anyane's guess.

— Janice Knestout

Why walk?

Shuttle
UM


CAMPUS SHUTTLE BUS
Shuttle
UM
ADELPHI NORTH
Shuttle
UM
GREENBELT
Call-A-Ride

All in the line of duty

There are a significant 600 of them on campus. For many students, teaching assistants (TAs) play an important part in helping them through required courses at UM.

TAs are graduate students who assist instructors with the teaching of certain courses. The duties of a TA range from grading papers to teaching whole courses. Most TAs are in the Mathematics Department.

TAs' salaries range from $3,500 for a Step I to $4,480 for a Step V. Promotion from one step to another is based on the TA's progress toward his or her degree. An automatic pay raise accompanies each step. Some TAs are awarded assistanceships which allow them to take up to 10 credits free in addition to their salaries.

In September 1976, a 10% pay raise was approved which raised the salary of a Step I TA from $3,180 to $3,500.

The graduate student working as a TA helps different people in different ways. To the instructor, he or she plays an important role in the handling of the course. Without the assistance of a graduate assistant grading tests for 300-500 students would be nearly impossible.

TAs provide the personal attention students need in order to survive large lectures. Many go to their TAs for extra help in understanding course material. For many students, a TA can mean the difference between passing and failing a course.

For the graduate student who is a TA, the job holds its own meanings. The salary for the amount of work performed is not considered high by TAs and non-TAs, but it does help them get through graduate school.

The job gives many TAs a chance to help others. "It gives me a chance to express myself," said Michael Clemons, a TA in the Afro-American Studies Program. "I find I can relate to the student, and both me and the student grow."

— Yolondo Johnson

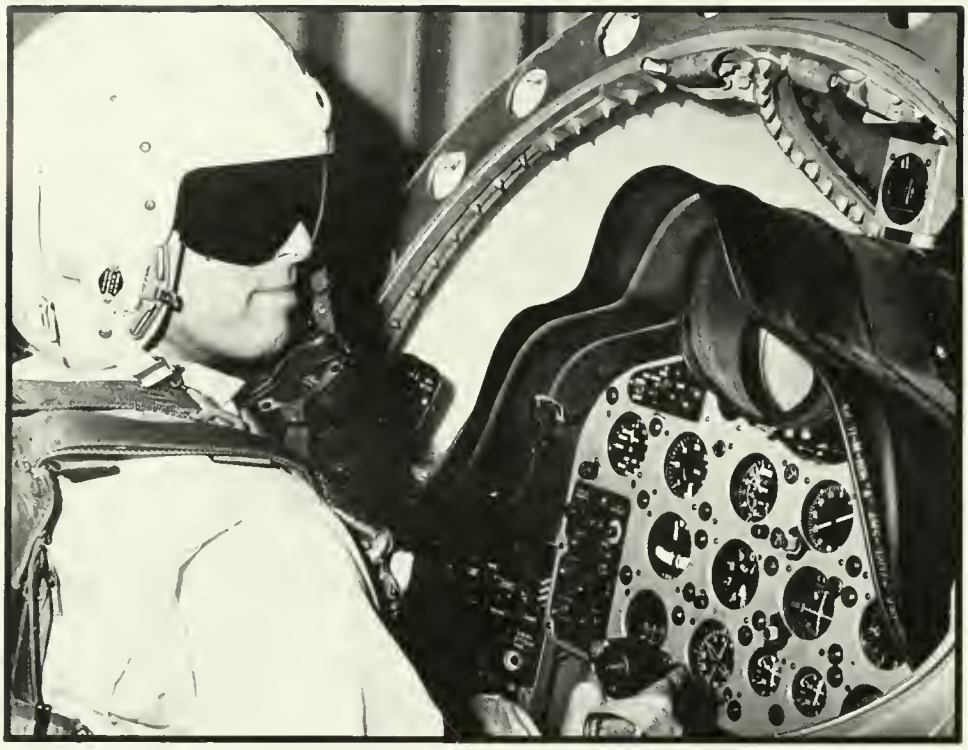
University of Morylond shuttle bus

Who do you think puts up the Christmas lights around College Park every year? No, not Santa's elves.

Besides responding to local fires, the College Park Fire Department answers to automobile accidents, pays public service calls, and strings up Christmas lights every year.

Between 30 and 40 active volunteers and four full-time members staff the department. Twenty students are among them. The College Park Fire Department also has an active ladies auxiliary whose functions include fund-raising and organizing activities.

Open House

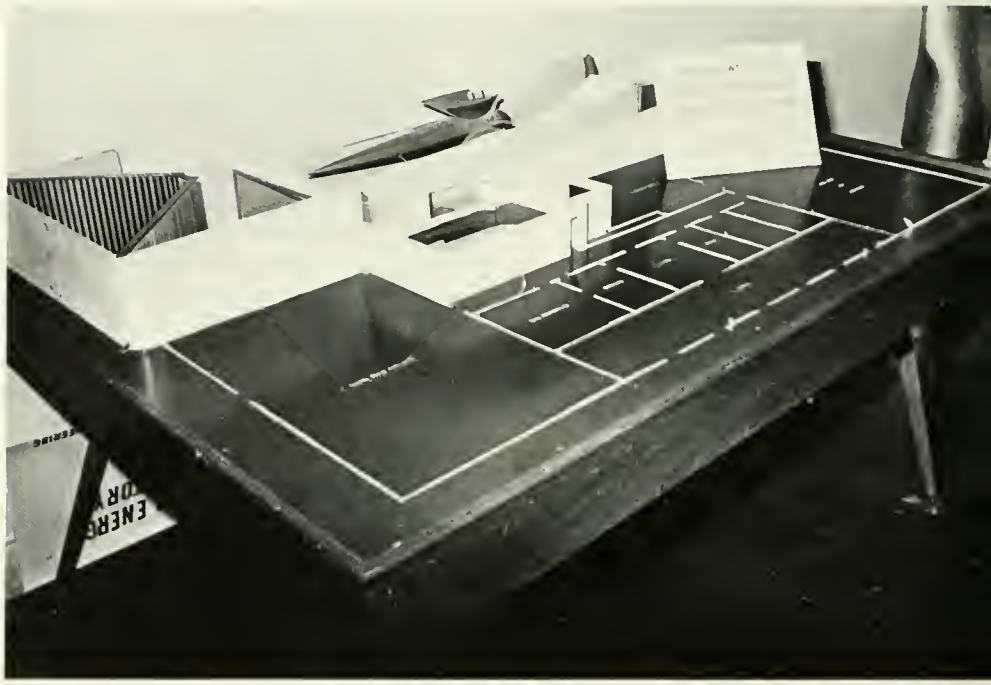


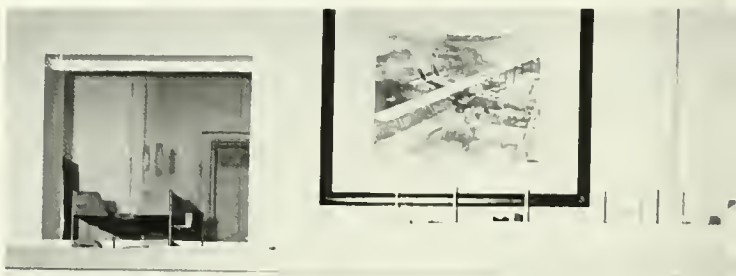
The Agricultural and Life Sciences Department, together with the Divisions of Mathematical and Physical Sciences and Engineering Departments, sponsored the third annual Open House one weekend last October.

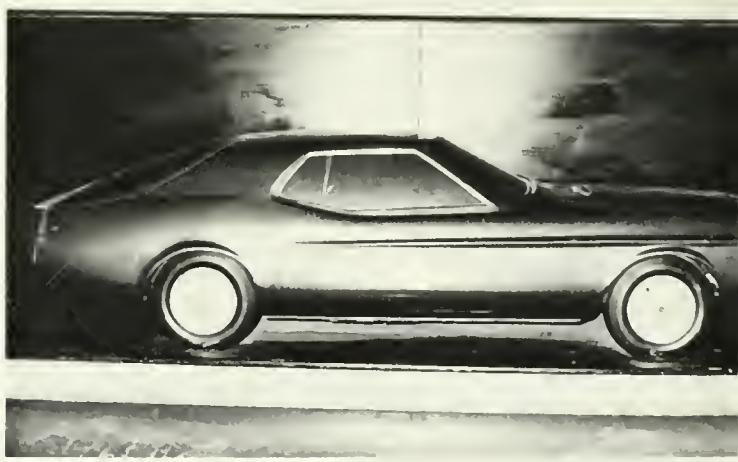
The four-day "Quality of Life" symposium drew 5,000 visitors to campus. Topics including soil, aerospace, plants, engineering, fire protection, lasers, bees, microbiology, computers, fossils, earthquakes, and many more were discussed in displays and presentations by university department members.

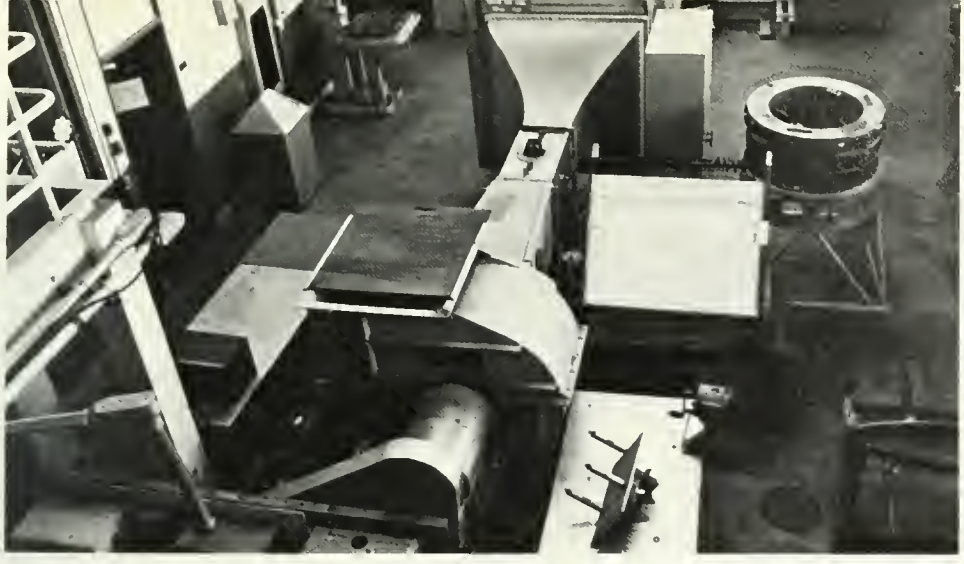
Visitors watched chicks hatch from eggs, a demonstration of a jet engine reconnaissance plane simulator, and toured the buildings with facilities for modern milk production. Films about robotics and animation were shown throughout the weekend.

Instant Hurricane









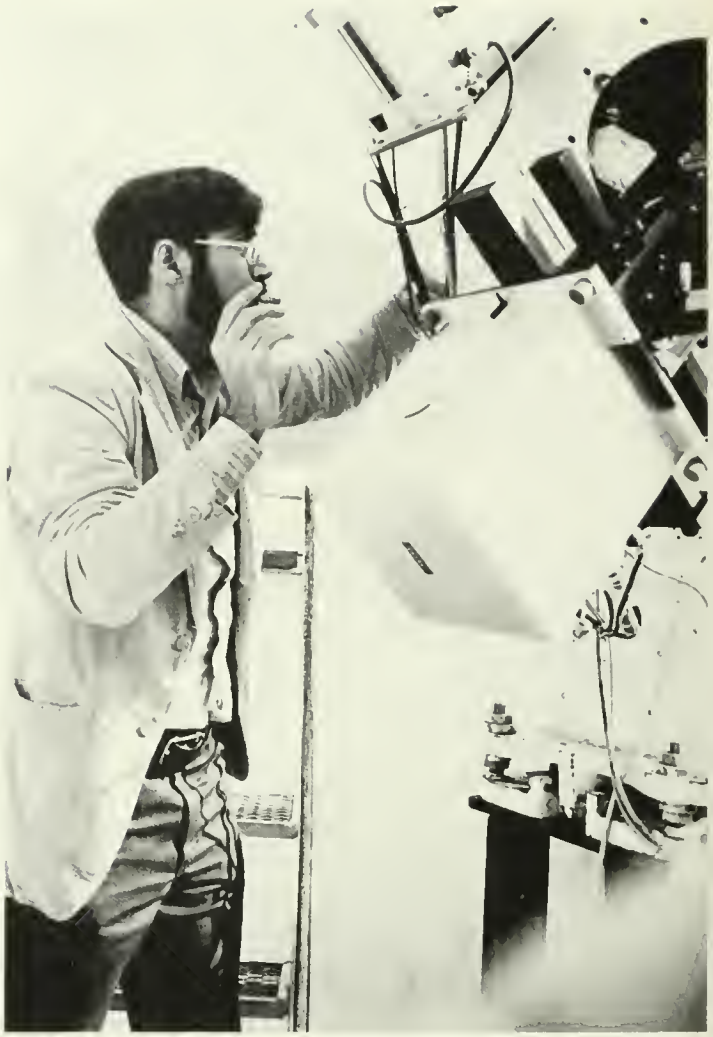
The University of Maryland has several wind tunnels used for testing projects, research products, and for instruction on campus. These research tools simulate the effect of an object moving through air by moving air by and around the object. The tester can control factors such as wind velocity and turbulence under laboratory conditions.

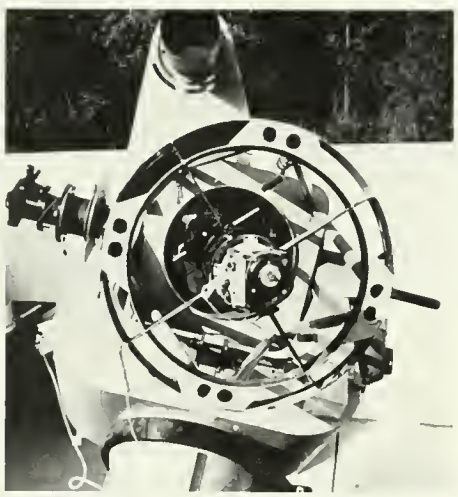
Wind tunnels have uses for many topics in current research. Buildings now are often so tall that wind can actually sway them. Testing the construction and materials first in a wind tunnel can help determine how strong they are.

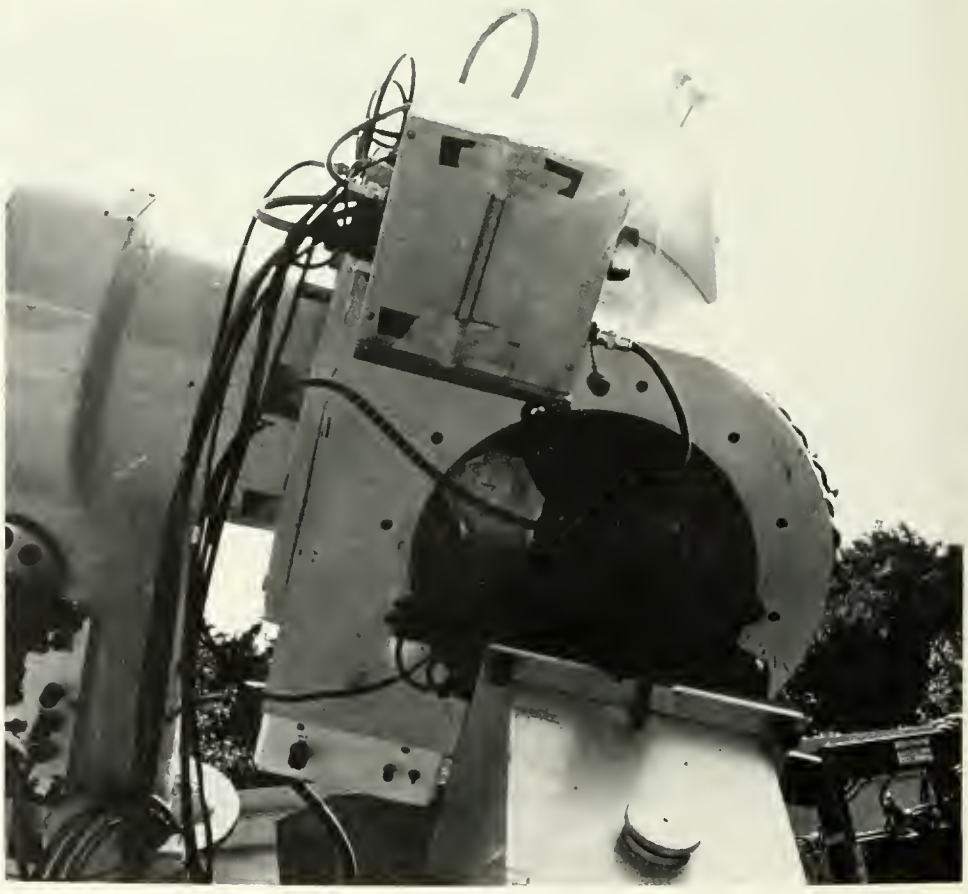
Fuel conservation is a consideration when testing cars, trucks, and other vehicles. The power to push the vehicle through the resistance of air is what requires high horsepower, and consequently determines the amount of fuel the vehicle requires.

Anything which could be effected by aerodynamics, from planes to radar sensors to rotating weather vanes, can be tested in a wind tunnel.

The University Observatory





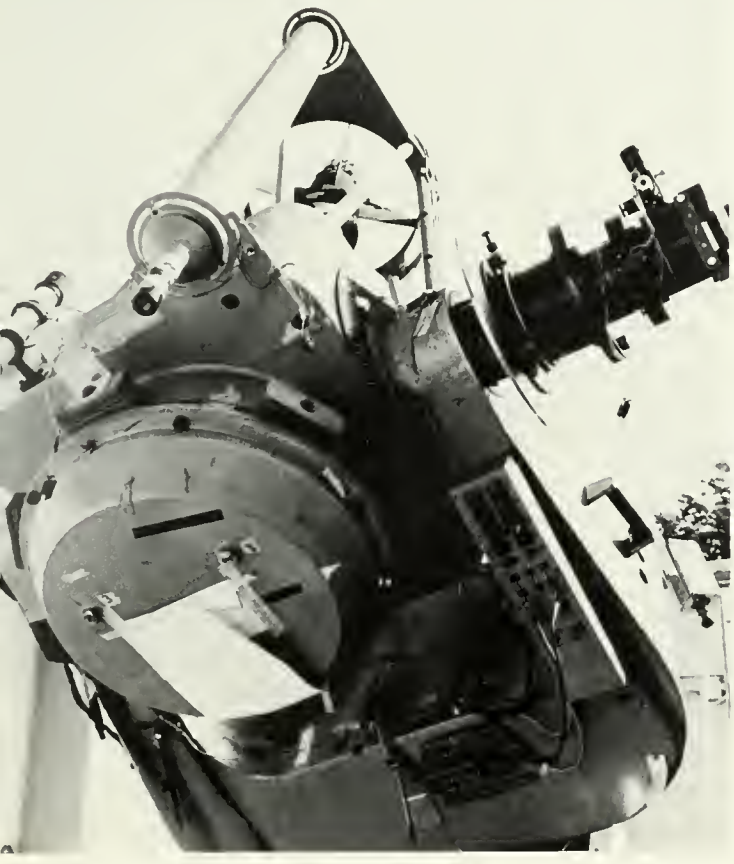


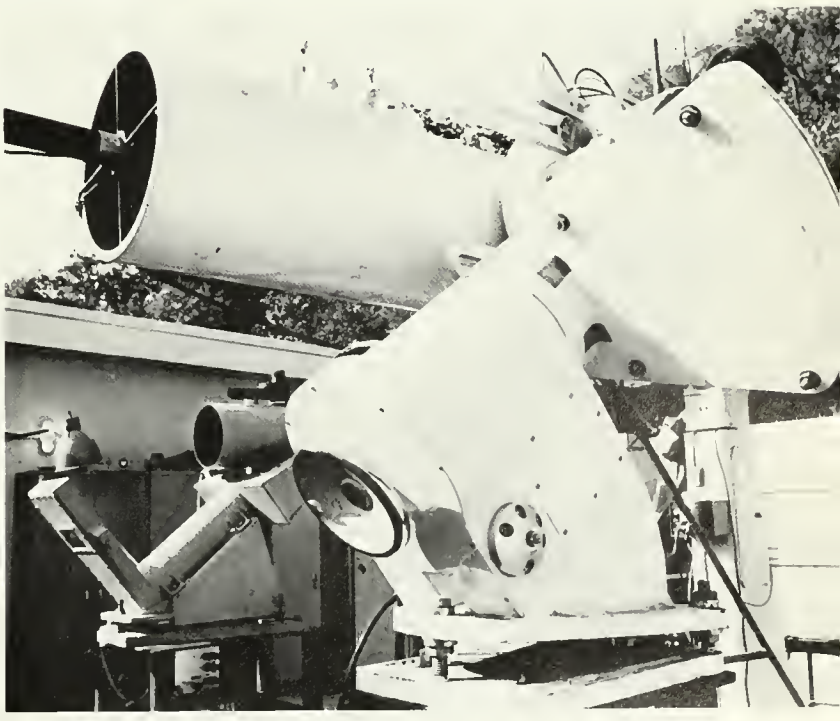
Half-hidden from the frantic pace of the outside world, only a few miles from campus, lie the tiny grounds of the University Astronomical Observatory.

In its relative isolation just off Metzerott Road, the Observatory is used primarily as a training facility for astronomy graduate students. Some undergraduate introductory courses also make use of the facility.

The Astronomy Department also uses the Observatory to hold open houses twice a month, free to both students and the public. These include a slide show or movie, a lecture on any number of astronomical phenomena, plus the opportunity to gaze through the telescope at the night sky (weather permitting, of course).

The bright hue of the stars in this area draws open house crowds ranging anywhere from one to one hundred or more.

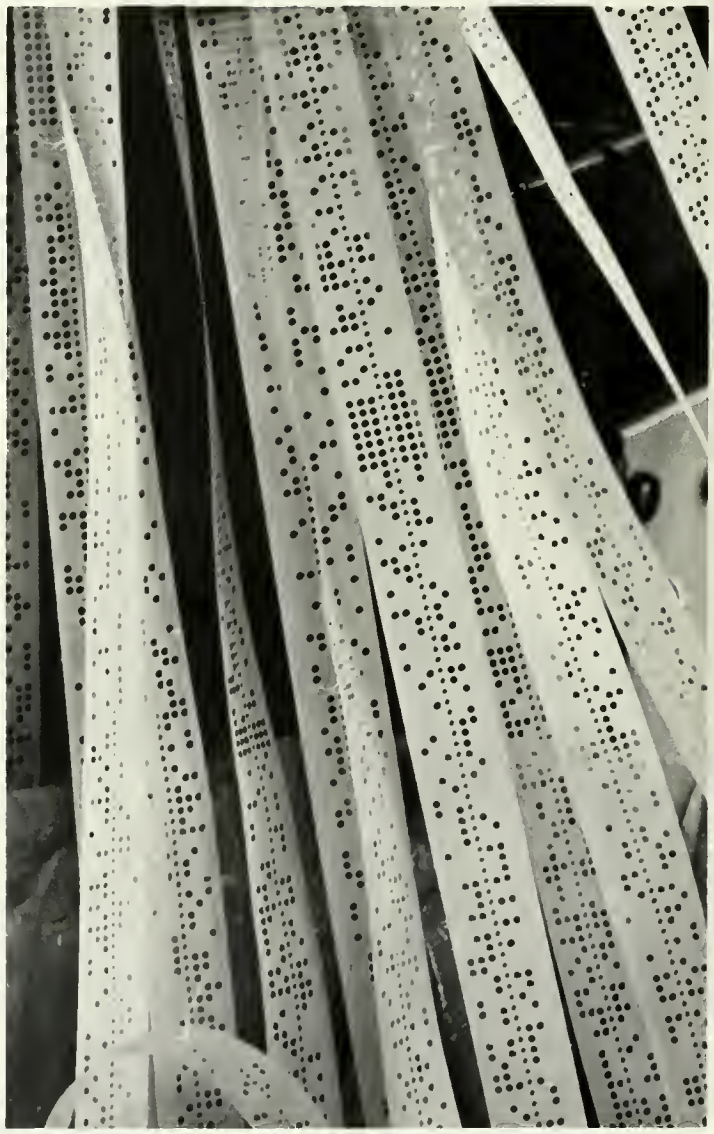


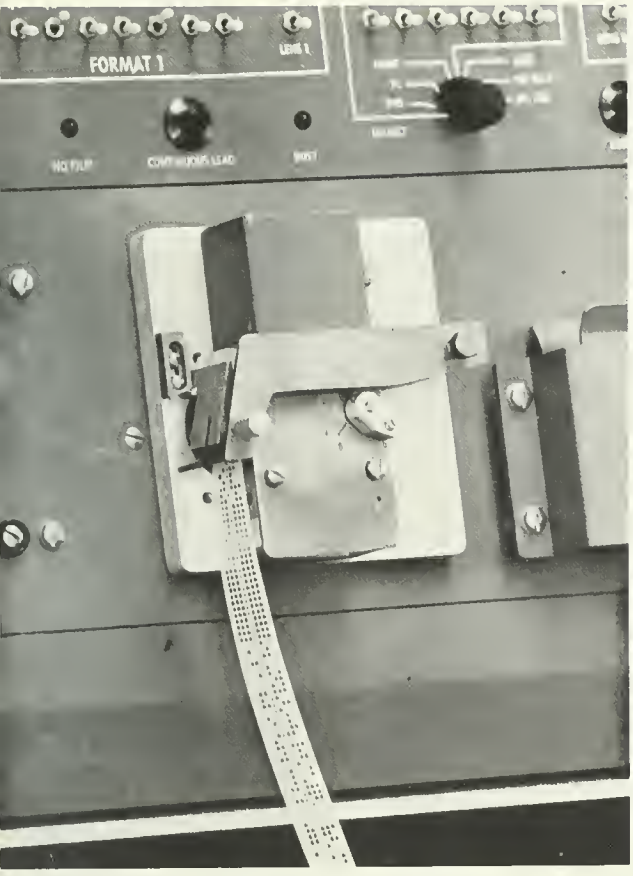


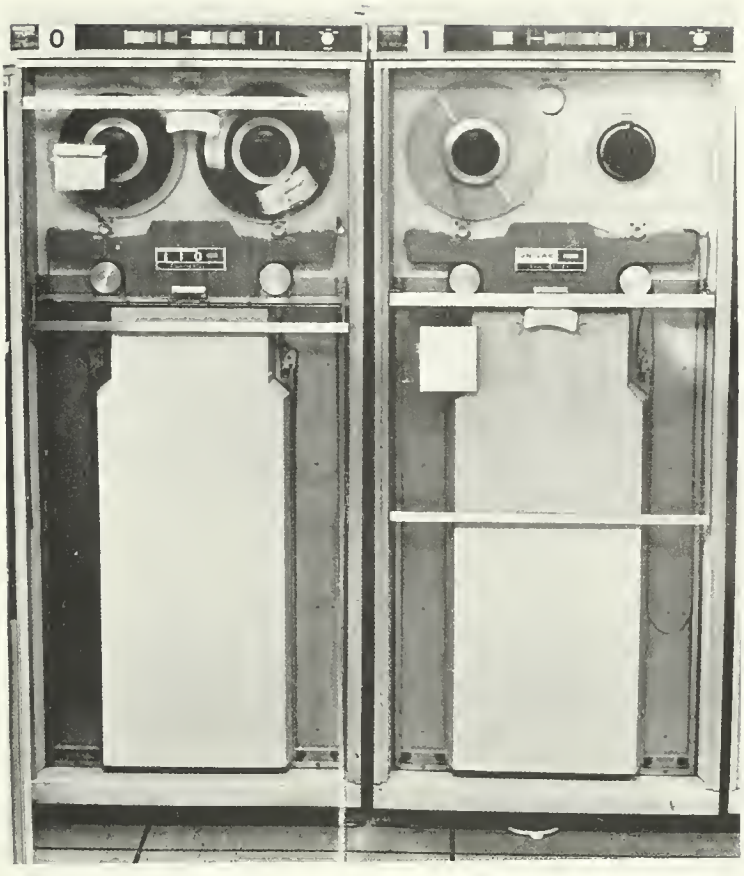
Don't blame the computer

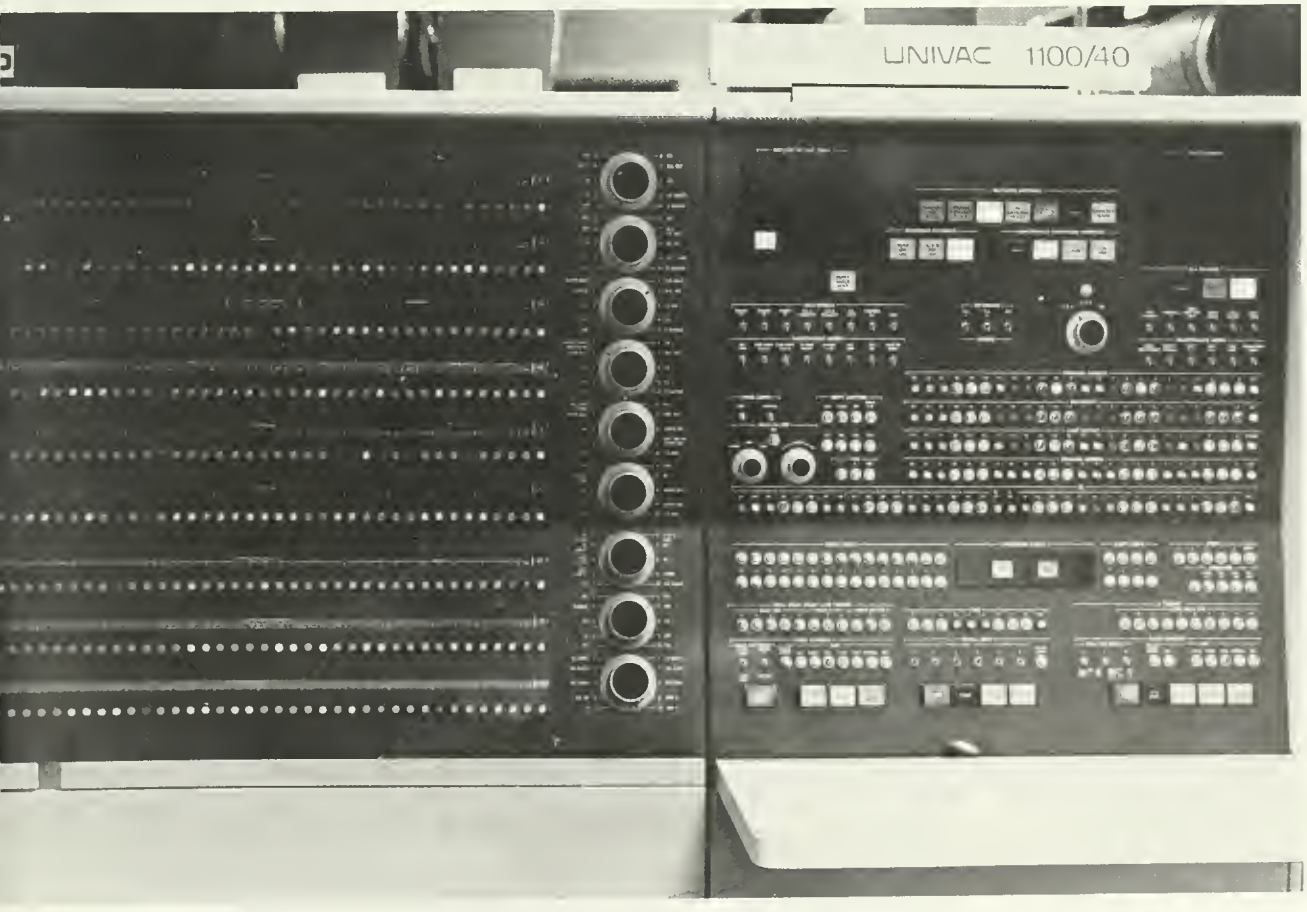
Robots, once found only in science fiction, are now replacing semi-skilled laborers by the thousands, and the Robot Institute of America predicts $50 million in robot sales by 1977. At UM Richard Elkins (Industrial Education), who discusses robots as part of his course on recent technological developments of products and processes believes this is a good trend. "Robots perform hazardous, repetitive, or very tedious jobs," he says. They tend to reduce labor costs, increase productivity and perform with reduced breakage. They are also resistant to obsolescence. "People wear out faster than robots," he says. Even though intelligent robots are now doing such jobs as delivering mail, they should be no threat to men, Elkins believes: "After all, none of these devices operate without human input. Somebody has to program them, and if they break down, a human being has to repair them."

— from the November 22, 1976 issue of "Precis," with permission of editor Roz Hiebert.




FORMAT 1


0
1


UNIVAC 1100/40

You go to your first class only to discover that it's on the third floor. Or you find the right building but there's no one to direct you to the right room. Or maybe you're stuck in the back row of a 500 seat lecture hall. Problems? Not for most students. But what about for those who are physically handicapped in some way? What are occasional annoyances for most of us can be major obstacles for disabled students.

Currently on campus, there is a van with a hydraulic, semi-automatic lift which is used for anyone having problems with distance movement. It picks these students up and transports them from one classroom to the next. A braille computer terminal is available to the blind, but at present there is only one operator. Funds have not been provided to employ a sighted person to convert texts to braille. There is a mini-library in the counseling center for blind students, but it contains only a bare minimum of materials. Students who are deaf have no special facilities. Because there are no interpreters deaf students must try to comprehend lectures through lip-reading.

Hopefully, with surplus funds from the student affairs office, the program for handicapped students will be expanded in the near future. There are several projects underway to make life easier for handicapped people on campus. They include a book on the accessibility of buildings and a tactile map of the campus. A visual sign system is in the process of being installed across campus whereby room number will be painted on plastic signs next to the door of every room. The printing will be large with a braille translation beneath it. Priority registration will be given to blind students to enable them to find texts on tape. Last year, grade reports were issued in braille or printed in large letters.

Deaf students, most of whom cannot afford to pay registered interpreters $8.50 an hour, may be able to use interpreters hired by the University. These interpreters, as well as servicing the current needs of deaf students, may be used to train other interpreters.

For those students in wheelchairs, there will be material detailing all accessible locations. In the past few years alone, thirty or more curb cuts have been made, and ten to fifteen ramps have been built. No one with a severe disability is presently housed in a location where ramps are not available.

If enough funding comes through, it will be easier for handicapped students to get the education that those of us without physical disabilities sometimes find difficult.

— Joan Rodgers

Shuttle — UM drivers come on time.

To some, the campus seems even bigger

Inaugural Festivities

It happened about ten miles down the road from UM. About 350,000 people came by bus, plane, train, car, subway and on foot to witness a bit of history. Even sub-freezing temperatures and ice-coated sidewalks could not keep citizens from president Jimmy Carter's inaugural.

Area residents and visitors from other states alike lined the parade route along Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, hoping to get a glimpse of the nation's 39th president.

After being packed like sardines for more than three hours on the Capitol grounds to hear the new president sworn in, multitudes stood 10 to 20 deep along the 1.2 mile parade route. To everyone's delight, the "peoples' president," his wife and family strolled merrily to their new home at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

— Koren McDonough

Swine Flu

The nationwide swine flu inoculation program saw much heated debate early this year.

The deaths of more than 40 elderly people temporarily closed some clinics throughout the nation. A debate on campus between an FDA research director, Dr. J. Anthony Morris, and PG county health department representative Dr. Susan Mather raised further doubts.

Mather praised the inoculation as preventative medicine while Morris expressed concern for the conditions under which the vaccine was being administered, and their possible connections with the deaths.

Plans for the campus health center's inoculation program were continued, though, and inoculations were given as scheduled from November 15-19.

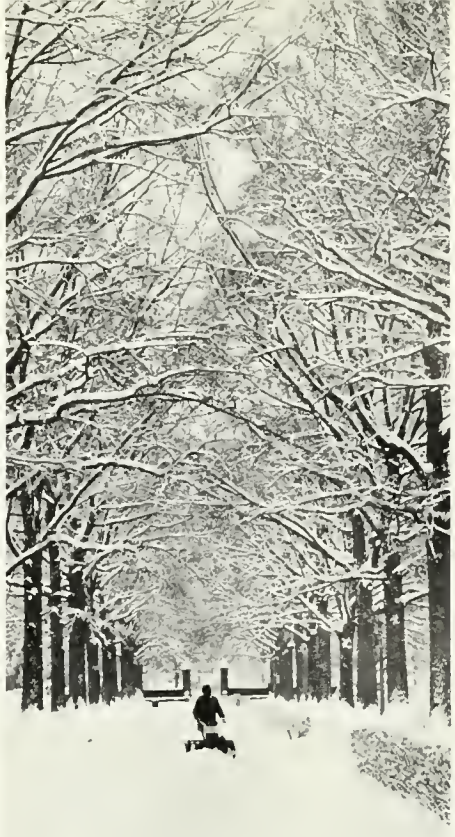
Soon after it was decided that college-aged people needed a follow-up shot. These were scheduled for January 17-19, but after some people who received the vaccine developed varying degrees of paralysis, the program was stopped nationwide by the end of November.

— Caral Strohecker

The coldest winter this area has seen since the 20's*

Bundled up, freezing

*According to the National Climatic Center

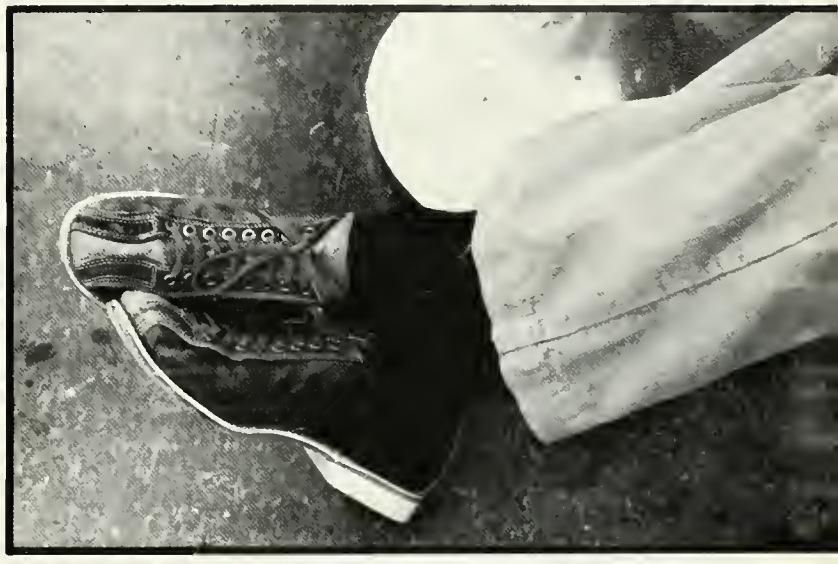


Slipping and sneezing

TESTUDO

JOIN Angel Flight. Serve the community, university, and Air Force. Arnold Air Society ROTC Unit. X3245.

Like cars, a sign of the times



The yearbook: a dying breed

In the beginning there was the Administration. Then came the SGA. Finally Maryland Media was created to handle the financial concerns of the yearbook and four other student publications.

The publications were self-supporting and free from editorial control by anyone outside their staffs. The professional and student members of the corporation board decided on budgets with publication editors.

But the budgets didn't always work out as planned. The daily newspaper was the only publication which brought any money to the corporation. Questions were raised about the value of publications which could not support themselves. The existence of the literary magazine was threatened.

The yearbook had its problems too. Just 1,000 books were ordered for over 29,000 undergraduates. At times it was wondered whether even 1,000 books would be sold.

Hypothetical explanations for this phenomenon were many. The yearbook staff wasn't hustling enough. Nostalgic interest in yearbooks was dwindling.

Whatever the reasons, one thing became apparent. As the supply of yearbooks from past years waned and sometimes disappeared from the shelves of the yearbook office, it was noted that the yearbook has become a rare breed.

The Terrapin is an endangered species.

Photography Credits

Photographs are lettered in order on the page from top to bottom, left to right.

Joann "Hatrod" Crescenze — 238A, 256C, 300B
Teri Daubner — 4A, 14, 15, 36B, 38ABCD, 39ABC, 52AB, 53AB, 63, 88ABC, 89ABC, 90ABC, 91A, 92B, 98AC, 99AC, 100AB, 101AB, 102A, 103AB, 107, 112, 170, 176ABC, 222B, 224, 225, 226AB, 227ABDE, 228, 229, 230A, 231CDE, 232ABCD, 233ABCDEFG, 242AB, 243AB, 245BC, 250A, 251ABCDE, 252ABCD, 253C, 258ABC, 264ABC, 265ABCD, 286ABCD, 287ABC, 293A
Jay Donahue — 200, 201A
Pete Dykstra — 22B, 30B, 31C, 32B, 33C, 50A, 51AB, 56A, 66B, 86B, 87AB, 190ABC, 294B, 296B, 295B, 297C, 303C
Stephen Eisenberg — 46B, 132, 156, 157
Richard E. Farkas — 56B
Frank Fierstein — 2ABC, 7AB, 8ABC, 9, 10AB, 11AB, 28AB, 29AB, 44B, 45B, 77D, 116, 117, 127, 152, 162, 184F, 198ABCD, 199ABCD, 210, 211, 212, 213, 226ABCD, 231F, 238C, 239AC, 254ABCD, 255A, 256AB, 257A, 266A, 272ABC, 273ABC, 276ABC, 277ABC, 278ABCD, 279A, 298B, 301A
Robert Friedman — 96D, 97C, 111, 121, 124, 130, 135, 188AB, 189ABC, 196, 238B, 239B
Jackie Hill — 31AB, 35C, 372
Merry Klinefelter — 16, 18ABC, 19ABCD, 20ABC, 21ABCD, 22ABC, 23A, 24ABC, 25ABCD, 26ABC, 27ABCD, 42B, 43CD, 44C, 47ACD, 96ABC, 97B, 98B, 99B, 100C, 101C, 106, 110, 114, 115, 118, 120, 122, 136, 137, 140, 142, 147, 149, 155, 160, 161, 166, 172, 183ABCDE, 185ABCD, 203ABC, 206D, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222A, 223, 227C, 240A, 241AB, 244C, 271ABC, 284ABCD, 285AB, 298ACD, 299AC, 302A
Fred McLaughlin — 108, 109, 113, 119, 123, 125, 128, 129, 131, 133, 138, 139, 150, 158, 167, 168, 171, 281D
Mike Oakes — 293B
Norman E. Pruitt — 3AB, 6AB, 12A, 13ABC, 14, 15, 16, 17, 30A, 33B, 35B, 40ABC, 41ABC, 47B, 58ABC, 59AB, 60ABCD, 61A, 64, 65, 66A, 67ABC, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72AB, 73ABC, 74, 75AB, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81AB, 82ABC, 83B, 94ABCD, 95ABC, 102B, 134, 143, 174ABC, 175AB, 178, 179, 182ABCD, 184A-EGH, 186ABCD, 187ABC, 192ABCD, 193ABC, 197, 200BCD, 201BC, 206AC, 207B, 208ABCD, 209ABCD, 214ABC, 215ABC, 234, 235, 244AB, 245A, 259ABC, 260ABC, 261ABC, 262ABC, 263ABC, 267AB, 268ABC, 269AB, 270ABC, 280ABC, 282ABC, 283ABC, 294AC, 295A, 296ACD, 297B, 301B
Randall Roberts — 34ABC, 35A, 42A, 45C, 51AC, 54AB, 55AB, 57AB, 146, 191ABC, 202ABC, 292ABC
Harvey Sachs — 16, 17, 32ABC, 36C, 230BCD, 231AB
Jan Sutherland Starr — 81C, 97A, 144, 177ABC, 194ABCD, 195ABCD, 206B, 207AC, 255B, 257B, 274ABC, 275AB, 279AC, 288ABC, 289ABC, 290, 291, 299B
Dan Stimax — 42C, 43B, 45AB, 62B, 80A
Alex Thompson — 43A, 44A, 204ABC, 205ABC
Dwight Williams — 62A
Mike Welsh — 302B
Bonnie Woo — 33A, 36A, 37ABC, 67D, 83A, 164, 279D, 280, 295C, 297A

Copy Credits

Debra Bubb — 264, 276, 281
Leonard Caro — 15, 24, 26, 40, 61, 64, 87, 92, 93, 98, 99, 100, 102, 258, 259, 260
Teri Doubner — 47
Sandy Goss — 91
Bob Hsaio — 15, 53, 57, 80
Yolanda Johnson — 214, 280
Merry Klinefelter — 183
Janice Knestout — 245, 278, 287
David Lazarus — 50
Hilary Mapp — 255
Karen McDonough — 292
Pam McGill 190
Rose Morina — 248
Vincent Paterno — 58
Bruce Robbins — 68, 69
Joan Rodgers — 242, 290
Carol Strohecker — 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 20, 22, 30, 32, 34, 36, 176, 177, 182, 190, 191, 195, 241, 243, 267, 275, 283, 293, 300
Judi Zamzow — 264

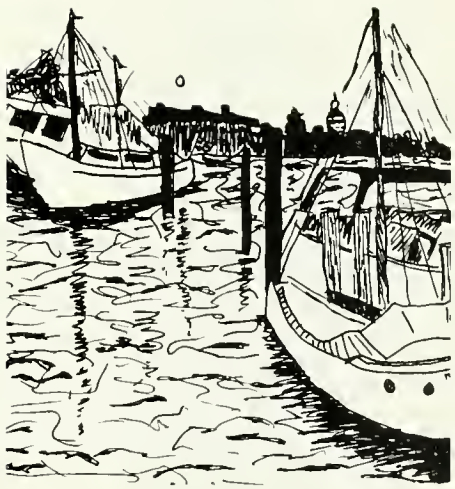
Thanks to — Atheneum Publishers for segment on p. 12 from Robert Ardrey's African Genesis; Delacorte Press for segment on p. 240 from Kurt Vonneguts Cat's Cradle; The North Face for their "ice-nine" article on p. 241; Mary PIRG for their organization description on p. 232; "Precis" editor Rox Hiebert for her piece on p. 288; Photographic Services in Annapolis Hall for photos of athletic teams; Chesapeake Biological Laboratory of UM and Dr. Schwartz for drawings from "Maryland Turtles" on p. 8 and p. 14; NASA for photos of the Martian surface on p. 246 and 247; Electron Microscope Facility for photos on p. 252 and 253; Office of University Relations for maps on p. 6 and 7 and Dr. Gluckstern photo on p. 46.

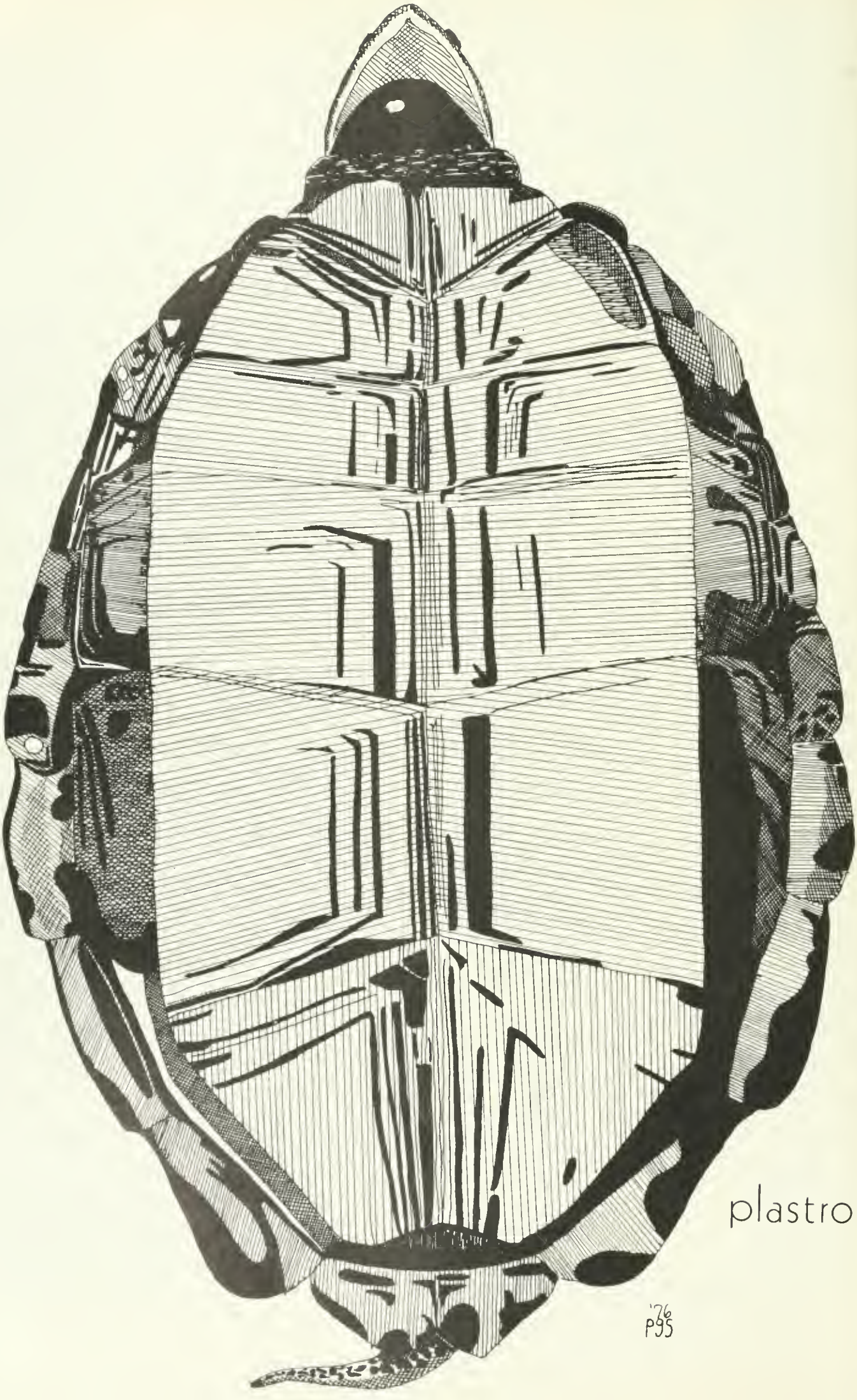
Artwork

Craig Schwartz — cover design
Carol Strohecker — 62, 80, 300, 303
Paul Strohecker — 1, 304
Jean Swink — section dividers and endsheet design, 239, 257, 266

Index

Administration 46
Alpha Omicron Pi 224
Alpha Xi Delta 221
Baltimore 7
Band Night 203
Baseball 50, 51
Basketball 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 88, 89, 90, 91
Black Explasian 235
Black Student Union 234
Baard af Regents 46
Bawling 81
Cancer Dance Marathon 182
Carapace 1
Carmichael, Stokeley 190
Company 193
Construction 18-23
Caunseling Center 276, 277
Cross Country 52, 53, 93
Cyclotran 243
Darmitaries 40-45
Diamondback 228-230
Diamandback Terrapin 5
Electran Microscape 252, 253
Electran Ring Laboratary 242
Entrances ta Campus 8, 9
Expa '76 262
Fencing 83
Field Hockey 86, 87
Firemen 281
Faad Co-op 268-271
Football 72, 66, 67, 64, 65
Fraternity Galf Taurnament 94, 95
Free University 267
Greenhause 10, 11
Gymnastics 208, 209, 84, 85
Handicapped 290, 291
Hansel and Gretel 200
Hari Krishna 183
Heolth Center 264, 265
Hamecoming 98-103
Hat L Baltimore 197
Inauguratian 292
International Festival 258, 259
Intramurals 81
Kappa Alpha Theta 222
Kappa Kappa Gamma 220
Karate 82
Kepone 248
Lacrasse 54-57
Leary, Timothy 191
Libraries 34-37
Mall 30-33
Mars Landing 246, 247
Mary PIRG 232
Nuclear Reactar 249
Observatory 286, 287
Oh, Virginia! 201
Palmer, Robert 202
Pan Hellenic 225
Parliament Funkadelics 204, 205
People's Park 194, 195
Phi Delta Theta 219
Plastran 304
Quality of Life Symposium 282, 283
Queen 196
Recycling Center 274, 275
Registration 13
Sigma Delta Tau 218
Skateboard Tournament 260, 261
Skip Mahaney 218
Soccer 60, 61
Solar Energy 244, 245
Stagga Lee 214, 215
Student Gavernment Association 47
Student Union 24-27
Swimming 80
Swine Flu 293
Teaching Assistants 280
Tennis 93
Terrapin Staff 226, 227
Title IX Scholarships 91
Track 58, 59, 63, 73
Turner Lab. 272, 273
Volleyball 92
Washington, D.C. 6
Weightlifting 81
Wrestling 62





plastron

'76
P95